NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM

Social Justice

PRODUCE FOR USE AT A FAIR PROFIT

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By Mark Meechan

TALK of taxes fills the air at the Nation's capital.

Bitter debating is anticipated when the tax bill reaches the floor of Senate and House. The Congressional Record will be filled (at public expense) with artfully designed campaign material for the New Deal—with patriotically posed political attacks from the Republicans and so-called conservative Democrats.

Spokesmen of the administration will make a virtue of necessity. They will sugar-coat the tax-pill for the forgotten man. In other words, they will dramatize the president's proposal to tax the surplus earnings of corporations. They will try to make it look like another raid on entrenched wealth.

They will not point out to the forgotten man, however, that he is the one who will pay the vast bulk of the new tax levy. They will not guide his unsuspecting mind to follow the new tax through the bookkeeping magic of the large corporation until it is finally added to the retail selling price of the can of peas bought at the chain store—to the price of the automobile—to the price of a gallon of gasoline—pair of shoes—a suit of clothes—a baby carriage—or a bottle of milk.

That is where the new tax will end its downward career and deal its most telling blow—on the chin of the man and woman who have to buy things to live. Even the relief worker and the welfare recipient will turn over a substantial share of their pittance.

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The opposition—Republicans and conservative Democrats—will charge, are already charging, that the New Deal is crippling industry. They will point out that the great corporations will be robbed of the reserve funds with which they carry on in times of panic, keeping men employed who otherwise would go hungry and in rags. Tears will be shed.

But in their turn, the anti-New Dealers will fail to emphasize two very important facts:

First, that corporate earnings, on the authority of the Treasury Department, will have been benefited by a 141 per cent increase during the last three years of the New Deal.

Second, that large corporations can resort to a very simple device to lay aside all the surplus they want, and not be required to pay a cent of taxes on it.

If they consider the government credit sound enough, the large corporations can invest their surplus in government bonds. Then they become tax-exempt. Then they will grow by the addition of interest taken from the bread-and-butter money of the millions of Americans not in a position to practice these refinements of tax dodging.

The only conceivable reason that great corporations would fail to follow this course, in the event the president's proposal is made law, is because they do not believe the credit of the United States is sound enough to guarantee the safety of their funds.

Should the best business minds of the country be forced to pass that judgment on the financial stability of our government, then the New Deal spending-with-

(Continued on page 3)

WAR IS INEVITABLE UNLESS—

IN COMPLETE disregard of the Peace Treaty of Versailles (1919) German troops have remilitarized the Rhineland. As a result of this "unfriendly gesture" Europe, whipped into a red lather by the hostile reaction on the part of France, is moving closer and closer to the brink of a chaotic war.

In 1870 the German Empire humiliated the French Republic on the field of battle. Following the military victory, the Germans concluded peace terms by imposing an unjust fine upon the French people.

In 1919, conditions were reversed. The French, who dominated the Peace Treaty of Versailles, were willing to come to terms with Germany only on the condition of that unfortunate country's signing an agreement, under duress, to pay $30-billion in gold.

Very few historians or diplomats regard the Peace Treaty of Versailles as an instrument of justice. It was written in the spirit of hate, of revenge and of destruction. The attitude prevalent in Germany is one of hostility not only to the Peace Treaty of Versailles but to every German who, in the words of Hitler, "is willing to entertain favorably its traitorous impositions."

European peace treaties have proven to be the cauldrons in which the witches have concocted their poisonous brew of warfare. It is true that there can be no peace without justice. It is likewise true that there can be no lasting peace when the treaty makers dip their pens into the ink pots of revenge.

If history repeats itself, the bigger and better revenge, which characterized the writing of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, will breed a bigger and better war before the snow flies in 1937.

Meanwhile the new Locarno Pact existing between France and Russia, between capitalism and communism, if you please, is still enjoying its honeymoon. Motivated by a stupid racial animosity, France is willing to lie down with the red Soviet devil rather than reconsider the injustices of the Peace Treaty of Versailles for the salvation not only of her own republican form of government but also for the preservation of western civilization. Who knows whether or not Germany has signed a secret agreement with Japan? What prophetic eye can foresee the future beyond 1937?

"Asia for the Asiatics" is the cry of the Nipponese.

"The World for the communists" is the slogan of commissars.

"The white race be damned" is the inbred policy of the fleur-de-lis. "France must be victorious in Germany in arms, in commerce and in culture even though for a day, cost what it may," is the fanaticism raging on the banks of the Seine.

War is inevitable—a world war, if you please, a racial war, perchance; war which will result in the destruction of the last vestige of capitalism—unless the French, who insisted that the name of God should not be spoken at the Peace Treaty of Versailles, will pause to reconsider the insanity which that decision implied.

Fire Razes Little Flower Shrine

The Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Michigan, nationally loved center of pilgrimage for many thousands, was destroyed by fire on the morning of March 17th.

The "Little Church," as it had been called with affection since the erection of the new basilica, was the first shrine in America to be dedicated to St. Therese of the Holy Face and of the Child Jesus. It was erected in June, 1926, on the site of the present Shrine Tower, at the intersection of Woodward avenue and the 12 Mile Road, north of Detroit, Michigan.

Fire of undetermined origin, driven by a brisk March wind, leveled the rustic structure in a brief hour of tragic destruction. The loss is irreparable. An estimate of $30,000 for the structure; $10,000 on church contents; and $8,500 on the organ whose tones opened each famous radio broadcast, are crass figures that have no relation to real values.

It was more than a landmark. It was a holy place. The little suburban parish church, in which the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin essayed the novelty of broadcasting sermons, cradled alike the now famous Radio League of the Little Flower and the National Union for Social Justice. Plans had been made to preserve the old church even after the new edifice is completed at Easter.

For the thousands of telegrams and letters of sympathetic condolence, which have come from every corner of America, Father Coughlin is sincerely appreciative and deeply grateful.

Disclose Big Salaries Paid in Party Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports of salaries paid to the general staffs of the major political parties, filed Monday in Congress, disclose that politics is still among the high bracket incomes. For the first two months of the year, a dozen men were reported receiving salaries of $10,000 or more a year.

Headed by Jouett Shouse, strategist of the American Liberty League, at $36,000, with an expense account of $18,000 additional, the payroll at G.H.Q. provides amply for the "officers' kitty."

For the General's Kitty

Postmaster - General James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Henry P. Fletcher, Republican National Committee chairman, receive no salary for their committee duties. Their remuneration, no doubt, is the satisfaction which comes from jobs well done.

Press agents and "research" experts are the "tops" on the payroll account. Here's the lineup:

Charles Michelson, Democratic national press agent, $20,800.

Emil Hurja, Farley aide and Democratic vote estimator, $10,000.

William C. Murphy, Liberty League publicity man, $14,000.

Theodore Huntley, Republican press man, $12,000.

John Hamilton, Republican assistant chairman who resigned to manage Landon's campaign, $15,000 and $10,000 for expenses.

J. Bennett Gordon, G.O.P. researcher, $13,400.

Warren W. Wheaton, G.O.P. senatorial-congressional campaign committee press chief, $12,000.

Follies of 1936

The armies in the sham battle pay their generals well. They are the prima donnas in our four-year comic opera revolution.

Their supporting cast is well rehearsed—although, to be sure, not so remuneratively rewarded. There must be, you understand, the "supers" who shoulder pick and shovel for the W.P.A. "dance of the ditchers" and then change for the "Voter's Chorus." This is a pretty little number in which, while singing the new deal praises, they mark with little blue pencils crosses in squares before designated names—some in one column and some in another—

"and so do their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts!"

And so into the finale of the Sham Battle Follies of 1936!

The public is welcome—yea, invited. But there are, it seems, no free passes. It is an expensive cast, even an actors' sham battle revue is costly. So the taxpayers will be asked to pay box seat prices, even though they get seats in the gallery or none at all, or stand in the rear aisles to watch the show.

For show it is; the world's unbeatable comic opera revolution—the Sham Battle Follies of 1936!

Sparks on European Front May Light Fires in Asia

Japanese—Russian Conflict Held to Be Inevitable If Western Powers Break Peace

More than a restoration of Germany's territorial integrity, France's perturbation or England's maneuvering in the League of Nations, is involved in the tense international situation, brought about by Hitler's occupation of the Rhineland. Japan and Russia face each other in a restless and disturbed Asia where "border incidents" flower like the spring crocus. Any one of them would be an excuse for war if the "western front" were once more on fire.

The German coup brings about a showdown in Europe. It can clear the air and pave the way to a constructive and balanced peace among nations of equal—or nearly equal standing; or it can create a situation of renewed tension that requires but another "incident" to put armies on the march. Obviously there could have been no permanent peace in Europe based on treaties imposed by victor on vanquished, with only one side forced to keep their terms.

Marks Restored Germany

Germany's reoccupation of the demilitarized zone, therefore, is a surprise only as to the time, and not in the fact. Experts read in Hitler's move three significant facts: namely, that Germany's recovery and preparedness has been quicker than France anticipated; that Berlin felt her chance of success better if Britain were caught asleep; and that the League of Nation's failure to stop Italy in Ethiopia is sufficient ground for Germany's confidence that no sort of unity can be effective against Germany.

Germany is said to be better prepared in her military than in her economic strength. Large supplies of essential war materials are on hand, but Germany's chief concern in any international emergency would be the food situation.

Britain Quick on Feet

"British opinion will be nearly unanimous in its desire to turn the untoward proceedings to account," says the London Times, which cites Germany's offer to reenter the League as a new opportunity for the collective system.

America on its part is better prepared to meet any European eventuality than it was in 1914. Then this country was a debtor nation, owing short term obligations in most of the leading nations. The picture is now completely reversed. Furthermore, this country was much more dependent upon European trade in 1914 than it is in 1936.

Meantime, while keeping to our policy of "America for Americans" and the Washingtonian counsel of freedom from entangling alliances, the state department this week instructed its diplomats to "watch things closely." Applications for leave were cancelled and full staffs of alert diplomatists were directed to deal adequately with the various international crises.

The senate added $58-million to the war department supply bill, which now carries more than $603-million.

Japan and Russia Fence

Through their respective puppet states of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia, Japan and Soviet Russia face each other watchfully. Such fragments of news as leak from closely guarded conferences tell of exchanges of abuse and insults, and the multiplication of "border incidents" of an alarming nature. A new outbreak of Japanese spy rumors was a development of the week.

The Japanese militarist coup in Tokio is interpreted by some experts as an outbreak of impatience to get quicker action than the country's conservative economic status appears to warrant. An explosion in Europe is all that these military extremists need to detonate their powder magazine in the Land of the Rising Sun.

A world war of proportions vastly overshadowing that of 1914-18 can be painted by the alarmists—ultra-pacifists and jingoists alike. They see a possible conflict involving wider areas and populations, with the whole of Asia, Africa and Europe as the arena and all the horrors of modern mechanical and scientific genius applied to warfare.

The very extent and seriousness of the consequences, it is to be hoped, may give the European diplomats pause as they debate their new alignments.

Background of Little Pigs

According to a press dispatch, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt instituted on March 17th a "Campaign Class" for the wives of Democratic senators. The main object of the class is—"to become sufficiently informed on the Democratic administration to answer questions about it." The topic of Lesson No. 1 will be "The New Farm Act and the Background of All the Little Pigs."

There certainly is a crying need for the wives of the Democratic senators to learn the "background of all the little pigs." With the pork barrel overflowing with government funds for the coming campaign expenses, the background should be entirely understood at least by the feminine unit. Most of their husbands, we are sure, thoroughly understand the background of all little pigs, as well as the full grown hogs that hog the pork barrel.

Please! Mr. Morgenthau . .

The United States Treasury department announces that it has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to purchase through the Bank of Canada newly mined silver "in amounts specified by the Treasury."

How can the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pay for silver mined in Canada?

United States silver certificates are not legal tender in Canada. Federal Reserve notes are not legal tender in Canada. The only possible method by which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York could purchase silver in Canada is by the payment of gold bars (as it is now illegal to mint gold in the United States).

Are we now buying silver with gold?

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

Japan

Tokio, Japan—Koki Hirota, appointed premier of Japan by Emperor Hirohito—and himself foreign minister in the last two cabinets—by the selection of his cabinet officials gives assurance to foreign powers that he will not countenance extreme militarism on the one hand, nor excessive privilege to the financial classes on the other. . . . The premier's three-point program toward China: 1, Elimination of anti-Japanese activity in China; 2, co-operation between Japan, China and Manchukuo; and 3, Chino-Japanese co-operation against communist armies in China. . . . Frederick Moore, adviser to the Japanese on foreign relations for many years, observes: "In the long view, conditions in Japan will be bad no matter who rules. They cannot be otherwise when you have 65 million people living on a territory the size of California."

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Spain

Madrid, Spain—The Anti-Communist Alliance, in a formal protest to the League of Nations, reveals that Moscow fostered the recent revolution in Spain. . . . The protest quotes from "La Correspondencia Internacional" saying "Thanks to the instructions given out from Moscow, there was made solid a united proletariat front between Communists and Socialists, which has now been sealed with bloodshed on battlefields." . . . The Alliance asks the League of Nations, if all these acts, sponsored by the Soviet Government, are not in flagrant violation of the rules of the League?

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Canada

Edmonton, Alberta—Major C. H. Douglas, inventor of the "Social Credit System," has resigned as adviser to the province of Alberta. By so doing, he has definitely broken with William Aberhart, who was swept into the office of prime minister on the promise of $25 a month to all adults in the province with lesser amounts for children. [In all fairness to Mr. Douglas, it must be admitted that Mr. Aberhart deviated from the social credit plan, preaching the major's theory with fateful modifications and additions.] . . . Alberta comes out of the fog of campaign promises into the clear sunlight of reality to find $25 a month income per adult a financial impossibility, [there are 400,000 persons eligible, which would require $120-million a year, while the normal government revenue only amounts to $20-million annually] plus higher sales, income and social service taxes to liquidate a provincial deficit of nearly $2,500,000. . . . The premier's contention is that a financial debacle was inherited from the United Farmer government which preceded him and he must first clean up before social credit will apply.

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England

London, England—Edward VIII, England's bachelor king, set all the tongues of Europe wagging with speculation over the romantic possibilities of his marriage. The king simply asked parliament for a raise in his expense money, citing the need for a larger budget in the event of his eventually taking a queen. This, however, was enough to revive all the gossip, which in the days when he was the popular Prince of Wales, linked his name, at one time or another, with every eligible princess in Europe. . . . The king also gave evidence of his democratic nature when he moved to abolish the formality of the frock coat at Buckingham palace. . . . In a radio talk to his subjects, Edward said he was "still the same man" they knew as Prince of Wales.

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France

Paris, France—The French Chamber of Deputies ratified the Soviet-Franco mutual aid treaty by a vote of 363 to 164. By this action, France agrees to aid Russia if the Soviet's western border is attacked and Russia agrees to aid France if her eastern boundary is assaulted. Foreign Minister Pierre Flandin describes the treaty as the "encirclement of the spirit of aggression." He made it clear that he "did not mean Germany." The day previous British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had stated that Great Britain would have nothing to do with "encirclement." . . . To Japanese spokesmen who have protested the treaty, the French pointed out that it does not pledge French military aid to the Soviet in case of war with Japan. . . . To Nazi officials who have remonstrated, the French foreign minister offered to take the treaty up before the Hague Court for International Justice. . . . Edouard Herriot, who was hooted out of the premiership four years ago, had the courage recently to ask parliament why France did not pay her debt to the United States. Discussing the soviet treaty someone asked why Moscow didn't pay what they owed France. The opportunity was too good to be missed by Herriot, who has frequently been unpopular for his insistence that France pay her own foreign obligations.

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New Zealand

Wellington, New Zealand—Harsh administration of the country's unemployment relief program has given rise to a rule by radicals which should stand as a warning to politicians the world over. Ignoring the great problem of jobless youth, drafting married men into distant work camps, and meeting the protests of the unemployed with the suppression of free speech and assembly, with finally a complete press consorship—all played into the hands of a rabid radical foment. Denied the outlet they had hoped to find in the newspapers, the unemployed streamed into the voting booths and elected the most radical candidates they could find. These radicals, as a consequence, fill three-fourths of the new legislature,

HIGHLIGHTS OF WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C.—Prospects of an early adjournment of Congress are fading. Tax and relief tangles promise to keep congressmen and senators on their political toes right up until convention time—early in June.

The Hill subcommittee has been at work on the stupendous task of getting the president's new revenue bill ready for introduction by the Ways and Means committee. Income, processing and "windfall" taxes will be the main sub-headings, along the lines of the president's earlier announcement.

It is the general observation here that House passage of the bill will be reasonably prompt, with senate hearings and a long floor debate in the upper house due to follow. Conjecture still clouds the forecasters' sky-readings.

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Reactions to the permanent injunction curbing the "snooping" of the Black senate committee, continue to be among the news highlights. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia issued the writ on protest of William Randolph Hearst against seizure of private telegrams. Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama, sleuthing for evidence of lobbying, drew wide fire of editorial criticism. Critics charged that Black's "inquisition" fell heaviest against new deal foes.

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Chairman C. Jasper Bell of the House committee investigating the Townsend old age pension plan, won his $50,000 appropriation to carry on his inquiry into what becomes of the money taken in by the movement. Representative Joseph P. Monaghan of Montana, chairman of the House Townsend steering committee, fought in vain to block the appropriation which Representative Verner W. Main, Michigan Republican elected with Townsend support, called "one of the finest examples of boondoggling that has come to attention."

A PERSONAL LETTER

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN

March 19/36.

Dear friend, Possibly due to the clumsy announcement I made (or, perhaps, it was your own negligence) you did not write to me for your copy of "Money: Questions & Answers." Truthfully, I expended more research energy in preparing this very informative book than I did in writing any twenty Sunday broadcasts. There are 300,000 copies ready for immediate mailing. Only one book can be spared to a family. Whether you can afford a contribution for the expenses entailed in producing this book matters not. The important point is that I want you to read this book which I wrote for you. It is yours for the asking.

Cordially yours,
Chas. E. Coughlin

Penned by his own hand, as a directly personal letter to each of the 600,000 subscribers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, this letter is Father Coughlin's invitation to write for your copy of his new book. He says:

"Dear friend, Possibly due to the clumsy announcement I made (or, perhaps, it was your own negligence) you did not write to me for your copy of 'Money: Questions and Answers' . . . Truthfully, I expended more research and energy in preparing this very informative book than I did in writing any twenty Sunday broadcasts. . . . There are 300,000 copies ready for immediate mailing. Only one book can be spared to a family. . . . Whether you can afford a contribution for the expenses entailed in producing this book, matters not. The important point is that I want you to read this book which I wrote for you. It is yours for the asking."

EYES and EARS

Continued from Page 1

out-recovery has brought us to a sorry pass, indeed.

The sham battle will go on—each side talking in behalf of the people to gain selfish political ends. Three weeks or more of it and, as a net result, the people will pay, as they always do.

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The talk continues that the administration is passing this tax bill to keep the "regular budget" in balance.

That statement is being used constantly by the administration for the purpose of getting out from under the responsibility for the emergency funds that have been raised and spent.

Certain members of Congress, who formerly were heartily in sympathy with the expressed purposes of the New Deal, are beginning to feel disturbed by this tendency to make an orphan of the largest item in the irregular, but complete, budget.

They express themselves quietly. They don't care to be classed with the American Liberty League and other blind alley organizations, whose sole aim is to perpetuate the freedom for exploitation of the old days of "rugged individualism."

But they are keenly aware that nobody will want to pay a debt for which nobody wants to assume the responsibility.

They realize that this "act of God" indebtedness has amounted to more than $7 billions during the last two years, and that the coming year will increase it by approximately $2 billions more.

At present they see no end to the necessity for raising relief revenues. In fact, they know that the necessity is growing. Government figures issued during the past week show that the number of people on relief increased 3 millions during 1935, from 21 millions to 24 millions.

The cause of their uneasiness is that they believed, as did millions of others, that the New Deal would benefit those who needed it most. Because they are now looking the situation squarely "in the face," these public-spirited congressmen are embarrassed when they note a 141 per cent increase in the income of great corporations, side by side with an increase of 3 million citizens on the dole and 12,600,000 workers still idle (according to the unchallenged estimate of the American Federation of Labor).

Above all, sincere members of Congress know that a public debt of $7 billions to $10 billions and more, which nobody wants to assume the responsibility for paying, can soon grow to back-breaking size by draining interest from the taxpayers.

They know that, unless a halt is called soon, or unless administration policies are changed so that government expenditures become an aid to reorganizing private income for the millions, either the public debt will break the people, or the people will break the debt, by repudiation.

Either course would bring vastly greater suffering to vastly more people than did the Hoover panic, which is still with us.

In spite of the hue and cry of administration spokesmen against "inflation," the demand for a reasonable and controlled expansion of the currency is irresistibly growing in the ranks of Congress. This is being forced by the realization that expansion is one thing and inflation is an entirely different thing.

Congressmen and Senators, here and there, are beginning to realize that what the nation needs is a supply of money that will stay in circulation and become the basis for continued commercial exchange, that is, sound business, which makes work for idle hands.

The relief billions were paid out to the unemployed in the form of government credit, which bought the loaf of bread, paid the rent, bought the baby's shoes—and then landed in the treasury of some huge corporation.

Credit money may be cancelled. Government currency could be destroyed only by the sovereign government. Currency, furthermore, could be issued to meet government expenditures, without incurring that additional obligation called interest.

And currency expansion can be controlled. Congressmen are learning, and here is the method of their education:

They observe that no one wants to assume the responsibility for the relief debt; it never becomes confused with the "regular budget." From this point, they reason that, if relief funds had been raised by currency expansion, instead of by the government incurring interest-bearing debts to bankers and wealthy investors, that branch of the public spending could have been as carefully segregated and defined as it now is in all budget bookkeeping.

In other words, if the Treasury Department had been as alert to keep currency expansion limited to "recovery" expenditures as they have been to keep "recovery" debt segregated, in the public mind, from the "regular" budget, we would have had a definitely controlled expansion of the currency.

Even the Wall Street bankers and the Federal Reserve bankers have never said that controlled expansion of the currency is unsound. They have only said it is impossible.

But smart Congressmen will not be fooled—they know expansion of the currency can be controlled, for the good of the people, if the Treasury Department is on its toes. That is because they have seen how well the Treasury operates when it is on its toes to protect the political interests of the New Deal.

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During the week, Congressman Boland of Scranton, Pa., the administration's "big whip" in the House of Representatives, issued a statement to the newspapers. It had to do with the Frazier-Lemke Bill, which would make it possible for 2 to 5 million farmers to save their homes and farms by refinancing the unpayable debts which now burden them.

Mr. Boland has been charged by the Washington Post and by a colleague on the floor of the House with "whipping" names off the petition to bring this bill to the floor for a vote on its merits.

Everyone around Washington, and in many other parts of the country, feels certain that Mr. Boland has been helping other congressmen to change their honest convictions, because administration leaders in the House fear the Frazier-Lemke Bill would pass.

It is charged that they don't want a program of farm relief which would cost the government and the taxpayer nothing and would create no bureaucracy, to show up the old AAA and the new AAA. That would be political folly.

This week Mr. Boland put on a brave front and issued a statement to the newspapers that he had made a poll of the House and discovered that the bill can't pass. Only 169 members will vote for it, claims Mr. Boland.

Mr. Lemke, leader of the fight for the bill, upon seeing the news article, said Mr. Boland was bluffing. Mr. Boland was merely trying a new method of defeating the bill without a vote. He was trying to "kid" the public into believing the bill didn't have a chance anyway, and thereby ease the public pressure demanding that this bill receive the democratic privilege of being voted upon.

Mr. Lemke decided to call Mr. Boland's bluff. He asked the "big whip" to sign the petition—so a vote might be obtained. According to Mr. Boland's theory, the bill would be defeated and the "headache" would be ended for the administration House leadership.

Mr. Boland must have been bluffing. He refused to sign the petition. Evidently, in spite of his statement to the press, he still fears the bill would pass. Evidently he doesn't want a vote.

One more little peek, my friends, into the politician's bag of tricks for "kidding" the public.

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
Editor-in-Chief

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MONEY A MYSTERY NO MORE!

"PLEASE state in a few words the main fundamentals of money," writes a young college economist in distress, "so that the average youth can understand what this money-problem is all about. Money may be no mystery, but our text-books leave us befogged and befuddled. Professors explain only the external routine of banks. All we get from newspapers is propaganda and undefined scare-words about 'inflation'. Bank officials themselves seem to know nothing but the law of 'bills and notes', or how to put through foreclosures. Can't you put the principles of money in compact form, *for me to paste in my hat*, so I can see where, compared with those principles, particular points like the 'devalued dollar' fit into the picture as a whole? Above all, tell us what precisely the international bankers do to maintain their stranglehold upon the business world."

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PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT!

TO GET into the hands of hungry consumers all those prodigious quantities of economic goods that the world's industry can produce today, all that people need is an equitable spread of purchasing power—which depends, of course, on the quantity of money in existence; that quantity, however, the bankers have the power to change at will; and hence that will of theirs rules the whole world. Paste in your hat, therefore, the following first principles, which you can always remember as the financial "Five-and-Ten":

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Five Fundamentals

1. *Money consists of coin, currency and credit-checks.* It is not wealth, but a receipt for wealth and a claim on other wealth; and hence it serves as *purchasing-power*, as a medium of exchange, a means of moving goods from seller to buyer, from producer to consumer.

2. *In an age of abundance like ours, prosperity depends upon equitable, stable prices.* Not *high* prices, or *low* prices, as such, cause social injustice and misery. Misery results from distorted and violent fluctuations in prices: it is the sudden change to *high* prices that wreaks injustice on creditors and consumers; just as a sudden change to *low* prices wreaks injustice on debtors and producers.

3. *Prices depend on the quantity of money in circulation* in relation to the goods and services to be exchanged with money.

4. *The quantity of money today depends on the ten-tricks-of-the-trade whereby the international gold-jugglers raise or lower that quantity at will.*

5. *Therefore, establish a Congressional Money Board whose duty shall be* to supplant the gold-jugglers' control, and to *stabilize prices,* under pitiless publicity, by scientific adjustment based upon movements of general average price levels.

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Ten Tricks-of-the-Trade

1. *The quantity of coin is controlled by the mine-owners.* England controls three-fourths of the world's gold-production. The World war was caused by the fear that German GOODS would capture England's GOLD.

2. *The quantity of coin is also controlled by fixing the gold-content of the dollar, either by law or by manipulating stabilization funds.* In January, 1934, this gold-content of the dollar was reduced from 25 to 15 grains. By juggling the gold-content of the currencies of the British dominions, through secret stabilization

HE'D LOVE TO CLIP IT!

gold-price thereof, the London gold-bugs keep the American funds used to buy and sell such currencies, and hence to fix the farmer at a fatal disadvantage. Thus, if the world-price of wheat is one dollar a bushel, a bushel from the United States would cost the London buyer 15 grains of gold; so the London gold-jugglers fix, at less than 15 grains, the gold-content of such colonial currency as is the equivalent of a dollar. Hence, the London buyer will not buy American wheat, but colonial wheat, because, per bushel, it requires fewer grains of gold. The gold-content of the dollar has nothing whatever to do with prices of domestic goods in the United States—that is, with the value or purchasing power of the dollar here at home.

3. *The quantity of currency is controlled by limiting it to the quantity of banker-owned bonds.* Formerly, National Bank Notes were issued only up to the face-value of government bonds pledged by banks. Today, for every dollar in Federal Reserve Notes, the central bank must have 40 cents in gold, and 60 cents in bonds or notes. The Federal Reserve Banks can arbitrarily define what paper is "acceptable" as a base for this currency, or local bankers can refuse to make any loans or to accept any paper at all.

4. *The quantity of currency is thus controlled also by limiting it to the quantity of banker-owned gold.*

5. *The quantity of currency is thus controlled also by limiting it to the quantity of banker-defined "acceptable" paper.*

6. *The quantity of check-book money is controlled through the control of reserves whereof the quantity can be juggled by shipping gold abroad.* Today, bankers can manufacture 10 to 15 check-book dollars for every dollar of reserves.

7. *The quantity of reserves can thus be juggled also by banker-defined commercial paper.*

8. *The quantity of reserves can thus be juggled also by open-market operations*—that is, by compelling the local banker to use up his reserves by buying bonds, or to increase his reserves by selling his bonds.

9. *The quantity of reserves can also be juggled by the rediscount rate.* When the Federal Reserve Bank fixes this rate low, the local banker can rediscount commercial paper at a profit at the central bank and thus replenish his reserves—but not otherwise. The rediscount rate also determines the value of the bonds which may form part of the local banker's reserves. A *high* rate *lowers* the value of bonds, and hence of reserves; whereas their value *rises* when the rate *drops.*

10. *The quantity of reserves can also be juggled by changing reserve ratios.* By raising this ratio from ten-to-one to five-to-one, the central banks can compel the local banker to call half his loans, and thus cripple business by destroying half the check-book money in existence.

N.Y. STRIKE ENDS IN WORKERS' VICTORY

33,000 Elevator Operators, Building Service Employees Back on Jobs

New York, N. Y.—Thirty-three thousand union elevator operators and other building service employees returned to work this week in 2,400 apartments and business structures in New York city.

A compromise settlement, which labor leaders heralded as a victory for the workers, ended a spectacular two-weeks' tie-up of the biggest city's biggest residence and office buildings.

Re-employment of the strikers, along with the submission of wage and hour disputes to arbitration, were among the terms of the settlement, which followed another 15-hour conference.

A three-year contract was signed between the International Building Service Employes' Union and the Realty Advisory Board.

Labor Hails Victory

James J. Bambrick, president of the Greater New York Council of the Building Service Employees, was jubilant. "We waged a bitter war against people who hired men for starvation wages," he said, "and we are winning our point."

The labor union asked for a $2 raise per week for its members. This had been refused, although strike-breakers are said to have been hired at $12 a day. Also the union is requesting shorter and more reasonable working hours for its members.

Realty Position Analyzed

Beginning with the fundamental premise that all American workers are entitled to a decent standard of living, including a living wage and reasonable hours, let us look behind the present refusal of the realty industry to yield one iota.

The board claims it was unable to meet its present obligations, both for interest and taxes, together with maintenance, to afford the increase asked by the union.

Buildings were erected in the speculative urge that prevailed from about 1923 to 1928. It was not hard to meet the cost of these structures nor to market mortgage bonds. However, when the financial structure collapsed, inflated rents could no longer be obtained. Leases were broken or expired. Rents were slashed.

But the fact remains that the building service employees reaped no benefit to speak of from the orgy of speculation and unwholesome inflation in that era.

Reinstating Strikers

The union's demands that all strikers be reinstated without discrimination was one of the major stumbling blocks in the way of the settlement.

The board's spokesman stated that while 15 per cent of the employees hired as replacement workers for strikers had been promised permanent positions, 85 per cent of the substitutes were "men who would not be satisfactory under ordinary conditions."

On the other hand, Mr. Bambrick called this proposal "a concealed attempt to weed out the most active union workers."

"The statement that 85 per cent of the strike-breakers are persons 'who would not be satisfactory under ordinary conditions' proves what an utterly incompetent crew the Realty Board had lined-up. It also proves that the tenants have passed judgment on these men. If they (the board) admit that 85 per cent of the strike-breakers are incompetent, the figure is probably nearer to 99⁹⁄₁₀ per cent."

Duty to Strike-breakers

Another realty official pointed out that the board had "a moral obligation" to the men it hired as replacements.

Yes, a moral obligation! How did the board become conscious of moral obligations to strike-breakers it pays $12 per day and never considered its obligations to the laborers whom it would pay only $22 a week?

The moral obligation is to pay a decent living annual wage and it is often only through the organized, peaceful efforts of a protecting union that the rights and obligations of the working man can be adequately safeguarded and promoted.

Was a "Test Case"

The Realty Advisory Board is conceded to be "the front" for the large realty interests of New York City. They in turn simmer down to the banking interests who control most of the real estate in greater New York.

Mr. Bambrick charged that the banks of New York had a concentrated campaign to crush building service employees union. They are refusing mortgages to any owner who signs a contract with the union for a raise of pay. They are pouring millions of dollars a day hiring strike-breakers and thugs from all over the country to break the strike.

Labor always seems to be the one factor penalized. The stockholders don't suffer. They get theirs. The bondholders don't suffer. They get theirs. The banks get their interest. That is of vital importance. But children suffering for want of the meager income doled out to labor is secondary!

When labor protests in righteous indignation, it is accused of revolution, fomenting class hatred, and all the rest of the flimsy excuses to cloak the real issue. This constant penalizing of labor is why we have "want in the midst of plenty," why there is no purchasing power, why there is planned scarcity of money.

Some Strikers Sit Down

Goodyear Rubber Workers at Akron Demonstrate Passive Resistance; Idle at Machines

Akron, Ohio—The "sit-down" strike recently demonstrated at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, represents one of the unusual methods of quickly tying up a plant's activities and while not new, yet it has proven effective.

Similar strikes occurred within the last several weeks at each of Akron's three major rubber factories.

Some disinterested observers hold that the rubber industry, long against unionization, now may be forced into union agreements. If this does come to pass, it would be the first of the large mass industries so influenced — not counting coal mining, the pioneer.

The effectiveness of this "passive" form of striking is readily seen.

Remain Along Machines

Briefly, the "sit-down" is what the term indicates. The workers simply sit-down beside their respective machines and stop working.

It is not a walk-out which has been so often synonymous with the word strike.

Where a production line is involved, serious consequences are quickly felt all along the line by the "sit-down" method of protesting.

If the tire builders sit-down, as they did in Akron, the effect is felt in two places particularly.

In the first place, there are no tires being sent into the "pit" to be placed into molds. The management must either send the pit-workers home or else pay them for standing around. The shipping-room also is so stopped without the finished articles to be sent out.

In the second place, the many processing operations soon become stopped, for there is no sense in preparing cotton and rubber to go into the tires that aren't being built. In fact, the operation would be most costly inasmuch as the calendered rubber would, within a few hours, become "air-cured" and unfit for use in making tires.

Generally speaking, 100 tire builders on a "sit-down" strike will throw about 500 dependent workers into idleness within a six-hour period.

Ejection Impossible

Because the workers are sitting alongside their machines and not standing outside on a picket-line, there is little the management can do about it. To bring in strike-breakers or to attempt forcibly to eject all the workers in a given department where such an occurrence may happen has never been accomplished.

However, to guard against such a possibility, the workers continue their sitting in shifts, being assured that each suceeding shift will carry on the protest. Those relieved are then at liberty to go and obtain sandwiches and sleep, although not to leave the grounds. If they stepped outside of the plant property, they could not return. Food was handed to the protesting workers through the fence.

At one of the plants, the refusal to work lasted shift after shift—for 58 hours. The fight centered over whether one union workman suspended for a week would be restored with no loss of pay.

As a compromise, the company finally agreed to give half pay to the man in question and to all who had participated in the "sit-down." The union called it a victory.

However, another company refused to pay despite the precedent claiming that it would be equivalent to paying men for striking. This company also closed the entire plant pending settlement of the dispute.

The president of the international union, Sherman H. Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers of America, criticizes this method. He urges the workers to take up their grievances through regularly elected committees using a strike only as a last resort.

Survey Places Army of Jobless at 12,626,000

The American Federation of Labor estimates the number of unemployed on March 1st at 12,626,000.

"Unemployment figures always rise in January but this year, it is nothing short of tragic in view of the fact that 1,229,000 persons who had jobs in December lost them in January," the Federation report says.

The survey blames lengthened working hours and slackened manufacturing operations.

"Undoubtedly, this movement to lengthen hours instead of employing men, which followed termination of NRA, has continued into January and acounts in part for the present situation.

"Another important factor was the slackening of manufacturing operation during January. Manufacturing industries this year laid off 130,000, while in January, 1935, they took on 13,000.

"In retail trade, layoffs following the Christmas season affected 50,000 more persons this year than last. In agriculture, the fall layoffs appear to have cost 68,000 more jobs this year."

Brain Trust Lacks Thermometer

Publication of the American Federation of Labor estimates disclosed the fact that the United States Government has no authoritative index of unemployment. The Department of Commerce now calmly states that an official census of unemployment is planned for 1937. Five years after the doctors arrive, they may attempt to learn how sick the patient is.

Unemployment in the economic body measures the ravages of depression, just as fever in a human body indicates the ravages of disease.

The New Deal advocates explain that taking an unemployment census in 1937 would avoid the possible charge that a desire for patronage in an election year is behind the move. It is appalling that such monstrous excuses can be given for refusal or failure to find out how many men and women able and willing to engage in legitimate work cannot get jobs.

The Roosevelt quack doctors are apparently afraid to face the facts. Informed opinion is that reliable figures, rather than estimates, would exceed the Federation's 12,626,000.

Vast public funds have been squandered. Our schools of commerce and economics turn out an army each year equipped with sufficient statistical knowledge to compile reliable unemployment figures by States.

America's Youth

An Appeal to Youth

by Father Coughlin

THE REMARKS to be set forth in this section of our publication are primarily designed for the young men and young women of this nation. They will not be of the cream puff variety; nor will they be gleaned from the clouds, but rather carved from the hard rock of facts.

Thus, to the boys and girls about to graduate from high school, to you young men and women in college or those who have graduated, to young professional people—in brief, to the youth of the nation: I trust that we shall prove competent to supply you with some solid food for thought, with the purpose in view of vitalizing you and stimulating you to action.

At the outset I readily confess that we of our generation have succeeded in blasting ideals, as, in a spirit of selfishness, we cared only for the moment, while as members of a social unit our actions betrayed that we cared little for you and your future.

Not even a dumb animal would do to its young what we rational sons of God have done to our children. We prated of patriotism and forgot that its elemental concept meant that we should leave this country a better place than we found it. We theorized of progress and failed to remember that by our policies we were driving its chariot pell-mell into the chasm of paganism. We soliloquized about prosperity while, like arrant cowards, we were busy printing bonds and plastering them upon your backs with bankers' mucilage the moment you were born. The jazz age through which you have lived was absolutely negligible compared to the jazz morals and the jazz finance with which we have plagued you.

Old Generation Has Failed You

Oh, yes, we sent you to high school and some of you to universities. Because we lacked religion in our homes and also the capacity to explain, in practical language, its tried tenets, we permitted you to surfeit at the swill barrel of Socialism and gorge yourselves upon the filth of Freudism. Oh, we dare to make a confession to those of you who learned more about Karl Marx and his Communism than of Jesus Christ and His Christianity in state universities and public schools, for the maintenance of which we paid through the nose in taxation—paid to support Marx and paid to support Freud, but did not pay to support Christ—and we complain of Socialism.

So tolerant have we been that we have leaned backwards in keeping God out of the schools and permitting the morals of an atheist to run rampant. Like lunaties, we froth at the mouth and drip at the pen point, in our pulpits and in our press, at the growth of Communism in the country, but we of our generation lack the sagacity and the sanity to mop up its breeding places.

And why? Because we have been hypocrites, lacking the intestinal fortitude to refuse to pay the taxes for the maintenance of public institutions that harbor the disciples of Karl Marx.

And then we condemn the youth of today for their laxity. We talk scathingly of young men and young women who practice promiscuity and wonder why the young people think religion is the opium of the people.

If we have multiplied quasi-blessings for you too, often we have multiplied curses to accompany them. We sent you to schools where those things were taught.

Do you, my young friends remember the asininity extant a few years ago among certain groups of people who blasted the motor car because, as they thought, it was the cause of breeding laxity in morals? Blaming it on the motor car, a blessing of Almighty God, when it should have been blamed on the motor car of your fathers' hearts!

Do you remember the calf cries of those who lamented the rotten picture shows, when for years they permitted the advertising fraternity of this nation to heroize and sanctify on their screen pages the dressed up strumpets of Hollywood and expected you not to copy them?

Heroes and heroines who multiplied husbands and wives faster than hubands and wives could multiply children—as if you wanted your mother or your sister or your brother to pattern their lives after the practitioners of this national disgrace.

Chose Barabbas, Rejected Christ

The Romans had a word for it and so had the Greeks.

Their words grew into an idea. Their ideas were crystallized into a figment of the imagination which they called "Aphrodite at the Acropolis" and "Venus at the Diocletian baths."

At least the Greeks and the Romans were honest in their luxury and straightforward in their religion, which was described somewhere in the Bible by the phrase "whose god is their belly."

But we are dishonest in that we still call upon Christ to come down from His cross and walk with us along the highway that will inevitably lead to the destruction of this nation, not to mention the loss of your immortal souls. We believe that, by calling upon Christ and saying, "Lord, Lord, save us," a miracle will be performed, despite the fact that we prefer Barabbas to any Christliness in our daily actions.

My young people, I am not going to dwell very much on economic subjects while addressing you. Political economy, roughly speaking, has to do with the wealth and the prosperity of the nation. More precious than all our gold and silver, more valuable than all our banks and industries, you are the greatest asset that we possess. I am going to discuss with you moral principles of a religious nature. The reformation of our financial policies means absolutely nothing unless we can revaluate the ideals of the youth of our land, into whose hands the torch of today is being passed.

You will remember that Christ said, "My kingdom is not of this world." But perhaps you forget that, when Pilate asked Him: "Art Thou a king?" Jesus answered and said: "For this was I born and for this I came into the world, that I should give testimony to the truth."

Christ admits that He is a king,—not a king of land and empire, of commercial power and profiteering industry, but the king of the truth, without which nothing matters.

Christ Rules as King of Peace

You think that Christ is King only of the shut-ins, of those bowed down in grief; the King of little children or of innocent nuns. I say to you that He is the King of Peace and that unless His principles are adopted, you will grow up, and perhaps your children will grow up, to be more fodder for international munition makers. You treat Him as if He were a comic opera king, whose courtiers sing their song on Sunday and strut about their pious way, leaving behind in church vestibules the make-up of righteousness, the showman sword of justice and the papier-mache breast plate of charity—leaving them behind to enter the world of realities, of selfishness, of hate, of grasping greed, of sensuality! Christ is no comic opera king. He made the world. He owns the world. He has conquered the world by the benediction of his brotherhood and is content to rule it by the gospel of love.

Think me not an extremist when I touch upon such segments of the circle of life. Let me reason with you for a moment why Christ must be King, or else you who are working at a penurious wage or you who have never worked at all, despite your college education, shall gravitate to lower levels before you are through.

The average person places a great deal of responsibility on the shoulders of the man who happens to occupy the presidential chair. Yet what chance has such a person and his associates, despite all their intelligence, their sagacity, their inventiveness and their labor, to cope with the morals of a nation as large as is America, where more than 62 per cent of our population profess no affiliation to any religion and I dare say that not 50 per cent of the remainder understand clearly the workings of Christian religion? We can't succeed in this country unless pagan morals give way to Christian morals.

Before I conclude, I wish to impress upon you that my purpose is not to berate you nor to condemn you. I prefer to reason with you and to impress upon you that you can't make silk purses out of sows' ears, nor can you make citizens who talk liberty and peace and prosperity out of individuals who practice license and selfishness and human wastefulness. The heart of every decent citizen must bleed for you, I repeat, not because we have bundled upon your shoulders the economic mistakes of our lives, but because we have poured into the chalice of your young hearts the bitter gall of bad example.

Up to date we have chosen King Adam Smith and King Sigmund Freud, together with King Karl Marx and King Buncombe, to guide you through the mystic maze of science and of life, while we have been afraid to teach you the truth about Christ the King. Let the others tell you that every boy is born a potential President of this country, greater than any king who ever reigned in Europe. But I will tell you that you are born the son of God, a brother of the real King of Kings.

You have tried the programs of every other king until they have focused themselves upon the fields of France, memorialized by shell holes and white crosses. Yes, both Greek and Roman were wise in their folly. With their Venus they were logical enough to create their Jupiter, whose gospel was "Might is right." They were logical enough

(Continued on page 10)

WHAT IS YOUR REACTION?

Dear Father Coughlin:

The college students of this country stand in need of some advice. There are a good many thousands of us who for the first time in our lives are going to the polls in a national election. Some of us have studied political science, all of us know a little American history, and have followed the course of the present administration with interest. But I believe few of us feel that we are approaching the voting booths with a clear conception of what the real issues are or of what our stand on them should be.

Our minds are open. Most of us will not be influenced by political sentiment for we have little party feeling. We will vote for whatever principles an intelligent analysis shows us for the best long-run interests of the country.

With the hope of clarifying our thoughts on these problems, we are attempting to obtain the opinions of people whom the men and women of the nation's universities can respect on the following questions:

1. As they will influence the long-run welfare of most Americans, what are the real and outstanding issues of the impending national election?

2. a. Why is Americanism better than any other "isms" (socialism, fascism, communism, etc.)?

b. Is the present form of the Constitution indispensably related to it?

c. How much, if at all, might the Constitution be changed, without conflicting with your conception of Americanism?

We feel that you would be interested in contributing to the crystallization of student opinion by expressing your ideas on the above topics. We shall deeply appreciate your help.

Sincerely yours,
R. B. H.
Evanston, Illinois

What is YOUR opinion on the above stated questions? We are interested in securing your reaction on these matters which are so important to the citizens of our country. Address your letters to "File 500," Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Michigan.

NATIONAL UNION NEWS

Announcement

THE NATIONAL UNION is moving forward in action.

As we prepare for the primary elections, which will be held in most states within the next two or three months, two questions arise: "What candidates will the National Union for Social Justice endorse at these primaries?" and, "How will the National Union function in endorsing them?"

Here are the answers:

Not being interested whether the candidate is a Republican or a Democrat, we are interested in one thing only, namely, whether or not the candidate openly and publicly approves of the principles of social justice. To receive any consideration at the primary elections, a candidate must publish at least three times in his local newspaper his pledge to support the principles of social justice.

Publish Your Pledge

Therefore, we invite those citizens who are about to file their names for the primary elections with the hope of winning the endorsation of the National Union to proceed without fear or favor. File your names and publish your pledges.

"Who will determine which of the many eligible candidates in each congressional district will receive the final approval of the National Union?"

According to our manual of rules and regulations, the officers and the assembly of the congressional district of the National Union will select one candidate among the Republicans or Democrats, or one from each party for the primaries, whom the members of the National Union will support. Their choice, in return, will be either approved or disapproved by the central office of the National Union: approved if the candidate is free from a local political machine; disapproved if, notwithstanding the candidate's pledge, he is incompetent or less competent or affiliated with a local political machine.

Decision After April 5

This means that the many candidates who are pledged to support the principles of social justice must abide by the final decision of the congressional district officers of the National Union. This decision will not be forthcoming until after April 5th. This means that the members of the National Union in any given congressional district are expected to follow the decision of their officers, as long as that decision meets with the approval of the central office, so that our support will not be dissipated.

Of course, we are hoping that in Ohio and Pennsylvania and in all other states, the present incumbents in the House of Representatives whose records have proven them to be our friends, will file for reelection, because the National Union must continue to support them first. As an example, Martin Sweeney should receive the support of the National Union in the 20th district of Ohio.

Candidate Is Important

We must appreciate the importance of these primary elections. If we cannot succeed in electing a candidate who is in sympathy with the principles of social justice and who is independent of local political machinery, we will face the November final elections only to be forced to cast our votes for either a tweedledee or a tweedle-dum Democrat or Republican who will move on to Washington and perpetuate the sham battle which has characterized the political life of America. We will be forced to bow in subservient bondage before the unseen power which, year after year, has dominated both political parties. To achieve social justice, a socially just candidate must be victorious in the primary elections.

Are not you people of Pennsylvania, for example, surfeited with your Boise-Penrose machine, and with the philosophy of George Baer, who had the effrontery to announce that he had the divine right over the coal mines of Pennsylvania and the divine right of control over the human beings of the Keystone state?

Are not you people of Ohio wearied with the age-old trickery which has characterized the Gongwer-Maschke political machine in Cleveland, and the Leonard-Taft machine in Cincinnati which by their actions, have proven themselves to be the friends of the plutocrats?

Challenge to Machine

Through their control of patronage and bootlick jobs, these and similar machines throughout the entire United States have built themselves into powerful organizations which have protected the philosophy of exploitation.

Are there not enough free citizens who have never been recipients of their miserable jobs to rebel against this domination and strike while the iron is hot for economic and political liberty?

This can be done only through the gateway of the primary elections; only through the solidification in the ranks of the National Union; only through the endorsation by your local congressional district officers of an approved congressional candidate around whom we, the members of the National Union, will unite and in behalf of whom the rival eligible candidates, if they are good sportsmen, will withdraw.

Let's be practical. We must put aside all selfish hostility. Therefore, candidates for congressional office in Ohio, in Pennsylvania and in every other state—proceed to file your names. Publicize in the daily press that you are a supporter of the principles of social justice and be prepared, like good soldiers, either to carry on if your name is endorsed, or to withdraw from the primaries once the officers of the National Union in your congressional district will have endorsed a standard bearer of our principles who is approved by the central office of the National Union.

Meanwhile, we urge upon all citizens to prepare to vote at the primary elections.

A Challenge to Democracy

PURE Democracy as such has never had an opportunity to function in the entire history of civilization. In our own nation, while there has been a species of political democracy, financial democracy never existed.

From reports, which are coming to our central office from every section of the country, it appears that many members of the National Union are fearful lest even political democracy can function in this crisis when we are about to pass from the decadent system of modern capitalism into some other economic method of producing and distributing the wealth of America. From certain congressional districts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island and New York members are petitioning Father Coughlin personally to endorse candidates for the House of Representatives.

Should the president of the National Union assume this responsibility he would be admitting that the National Union is nothing else than a veiled dictatorship. It would be a confession on his part that political democracy had failed insofar as the members of the National Union themselves in any given congressional district were incapable of making their own selection.

Heretofore the politics of our nation have been dominated, if not by the bankers directly, at least by those who preferred to serve the vested powers of wealth. Without criticising this brand of politics, it is imperative to note that it is preferable to any dictatorship be it tyrannous or benign.

Therefore, the National Union is a challenge to real democracy. This year, together with the years of 1938 and 1940, when national elections are again scheduled, the question will be decided finally in America whether or not the people are capable of conducting their own political affairs; whether or not they are satisfied to suffer the sham battling of the old political politics; whether or not the entire system will break down like the "one horse shay" and, in its place, some form of modified communism or fascism will dominate.

It is apparent that it is no longer practical to proceed as we have been doing. If democracy is to be sustained, the people themselves must support it and protect it. Otherwise there is little solid hope for the establishment of social justice and the preservation of our political rights unless there is a more energetic attack on the part of the members of the National Union against the political and financial evils which enthrall them.

You May Join National Union by Letter Here

THERE is both a challenge and an inspiration in the following letter from one of our National Union organizers in New York state. The letter follows:

"Father Coughlin: When I volunteered to act as an organizer for the National Union, I realized that, to all practical purposes, I was pledging my word to secure a hundred voting citizens in a local unit.

"For many reasons, including the impediment of bad weather, of impassable roads, together, perhaps, with a mixture of local jealousy, I have been able to enlist the names of only 69 of my fellow citizens. I suspect that hundreds of other organizers have had experiences similar to mine.

"Now I realize that while there are hundreds of units established in my state and in my own congressional district, I hardly think that it is democratic for the present membership of the National Union to proceed in endorsing candidates for Congress unless the rest of us have a voice in the decision.

"I am not complaining if the smart local politicians have been more successful in organizing units than I have been. But I will complain bitterly if these henchmen will pervert the National Union to their selfish end. Why not, therefore, afford the rest of us a little more assistance in furthering the completion of our units than you have been doing? The people will trust you and your Royal Oak office if you will invite them to write directly to you and guarantee them that you will locate them in a unit free from the domination of the old time politicians.

"I solemnly pledge that either I or my two sons will visit every one of them and establish them in units in which no politician will gain a foothold. I have done my best up to date. Now I am asking you for some help in this emergency or else the congressional district meeting of the National Union scheduled for April 5th in my district will be nothing more than a rump parliament of the local Republican party.

"Sincerely yours,
"J. B. L., Rochester."

Not only residents of Genesee county, New York, where this letter originated, but persons residing in any district of the United States, who wish to identify themselves with the National Union directly through the central office, are invited to write directly to Father Coughlin. We will first carefully segregate your names according to state and congressional districts and then will send the lists of names which come to the office to a reliable organizer in your neighborhood. These organizers will make contact with you.

Now that more than 600,000 subscriptions for the national newspaper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, have been carefully filed, the huge office force is prepared to care for millions of names of the citizens who, as yet, have not had opportunity to join a local unit.

Every American citizen who is prepared to forsake the arm chair of inactivity is invited to enlist in the National Union whose objective is to elect men to Congress who will support the principles of social justice.

The time for complaining about low wages, unfair profit for farm products; the time for protesting against the burden of taxation and the racket of private money manufacturers, has gone.

FATHER COUGHLIN'S

Communism, Capitalism and the Future

Sunday *March 8, 1936.*

I DIVERT YOUR ATTENTION momentarily to Mr. Earl Browder, the spokesman of the Communist Party in America. Last Thursday night the Columbia Broadcasting System permitted this gentleman to display a portion of his communistic wares before the American public. Thanks to the publicity gained from the columns of the Hearst publications and other journals, as well as to the thoroughgoing advertising which he received from the "March of Time," Mr. Browder's remarks were heard by millions of Americans. This, indeed, was most fortunate, for intelligent Americans are not opposed either to the freedom of the press or to the freedom of the air.

The fact remains that Mr. Browder, in making his national appearance before the microphone, proved to the erstwhile apathetic public that communism is in our midst; that it must be reckoned with as a factor in our future deliberations; and that it cannot be suppressed by the mere rantings of editorial castigation. Too many policemen's clubs, too much journalistic vituperation and too many pious platitudes in the mouths of flag-waving patriots have proven worse than futile in their efforts to suppress the onward march of Karl Marx, of Lenin, of Trotsky, of Stalin, of that red plague of radicalism which is slowly devastating the civilized world.

But back to Mr. Browder. His brief address was limited to a negative criticism of our present economic system: There is unemployment, there is needless poverty, there is exploitation of the poor, there is concentration of wealth in the hands of a few! Well, with such and similar statements he presented the cause of communism. And communism's scientific cure, ask you? According to Mr. Browder it consisted of two things: First, form a Labor-Farmer Political Party and, second, write to him for literature which expounds more thoroughly his teachings on communism.

Without inquiring whether or not Mr. Stalin would permit Herbert Hoover to broadcast his Republican capitalism, Mr. Roosevelt to expound his financial Fascism, or a spokesman of the National Union to present the case of social justice over the powerful radio stations of Russia—because such a question is rather facetious to one who disbelieves in free speech and free press—nevertheless, I do ask this brilliant exponent of communism in America to correct me if I am in error in making the following statements:

1. Communism is absolutely anti-Christian and atheistic.

2. Communism holds that the state, and not the parents, have first and indisputable claim over all children.

3. Communism is totally antagonistic to the doctrine of private ownership.

4. Communism advances a purely materialistic concept of life.

5. Communism advocates armed revolution against all non-communistic governments.

6. Communism professes a practical hatred towards all forms of political democracy, because it believes in the absolutism of dictatorship.

7. Communism, like Mahomet of old, carries the gospel of Karl Marx in one hand and the bloody scimitar of death in the other, cutting down its political opponents as it does in Mexico today and in Russia yesterday.

8. And finally, communism, while leveling all men down to the common denominator of economic mediocrity, has never once raised its voice in this country or elsewhere against the private owners of money who, through the control of credit, have brought about the identical evils against which Mr. Browder and his fellow communists inveigh so vociferously.

Ladies and gentlemen, the eight citations which I have just spoken against communism are as well authenticated and documented in the writings of the prominent apostles of Lenin as are the doctrines of the birth, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ among the Christian Fathers.

While Mr. Browder's cure for decadent capitalism is the establishment of a third political party, the honest communist, Mr. Browder, will advocate bloody revolution, murder, seizure of all property, destruction of all political liberty. Do you not know communism's philosophy?

Therefore, I am not at all perturbed when I review what Mr. Browder spoke over the Columbia Broadcasting System last Thursday night. I am tremendously disappointed in that, when such a splendid opportunity was afforded him, the communist spokesman, clumsily sidestepping the positive side of his philosophy, tripped on a half truth and fell into the gutter of disrepute.

But dwell for a moment on the negative side which Mr. Browder paraded. Why is there unemployment? Is it because we are not blessed with a plenitude of factories, of skilled mechanics and of millions of potential purchasers of the goods which these factories can produce? Why is there the abnormal and unholy concentration of wealth in the hands of a few? Shall we trace its cause to our system of democracy with its manifold liberties or to the preachments of Christian dogma which bid us regard our fellow citizens as our brothers?

Why are both labor and agriculture deprived of an honest, annual living wage? Is it because the fundamental tenets of our Constitution are hostile to justice?

The answer to all these questions is an emphatic "no." These injustices of forced idleness, of concentrated wealth, of slave wages, of want in the midst of plenty, thrive in America despite our factories, despite our democracy, despite our Christian religion, despite the bulwark of our Constitution; because, from a political and material viewpoint, the economic system of modern capitalism which influences our most intimate personal and national lives has been the chief factor in creating and perpetuating these very abuses.

Blame not the development of science, the establishment of factories and the discovery of new inventions. These are benedictions by which man, with the help of God, has been constantly cancelling the primeval curse of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Blame neither democracy nor Christianity, both of which have been more or less dishonored by venal politicians who failed to represent the people's cause and by leaders of business and industry who refuse to practice the doctrine of Christ's brotherhood in their market-places and in their factories.

Blame not the Constitution of the United States, which has been more honored in its breach than in its observance when unfaithful politicians robbed the people of their sovereign right to coin and regulate money, bestowing this great gift upon a privileged group of greedy citizens.

• • •

If there is blame to be allocated to any one major cause for our national, yes, for our international economic distress, summon the system of modern capitalism before the bar of justice and indict it, not with my words, not with the words of Karl Marx, not with the thoughts of Earl Browder or his fellow communists, but with the authoritative words of one who, although loving communists, hates communism because of its pagan extravagances and unnatural radicalism. I refer to Pope Pius XI who categorically indicts modern capitalism in the following words:

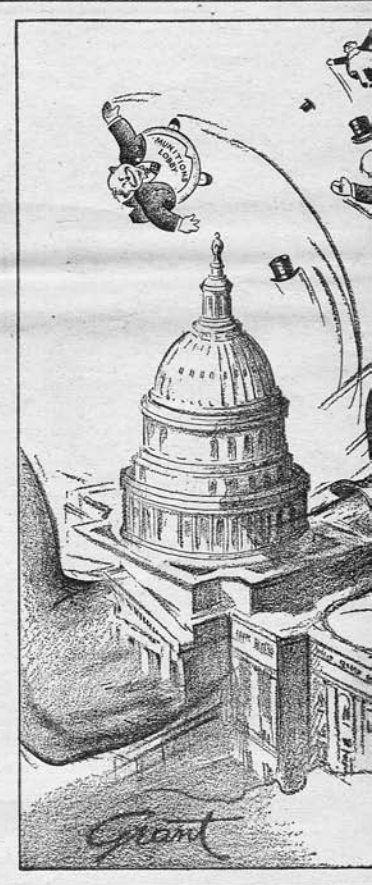
"It is the capitalist economic regime that, with the world-wide diffusion of industry, has penetrated everywhere . . . It has invaded and pervaded the economic and social sphere even of those who live outside its scope . . . intimately affecting them by its advantages, its inconveniences and its vices."

Then this great leader of Christian thought proceeds to specify his indictment of modern capitalism on the following six points. They are his. They are not mine.

1. Immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few.

2. This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment.

"WE WON'T PUL



SUNDAY RADIO TALK

3. Because they hold and control money and dominate the allotment of credit, they grasp in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dares breathe against their will.

4. This concentration of power gained through the control of money and accumulated through unbridled competition which permits only the survival of the strongest, has brought about dictatorship in the economic sphere itself.

5. It has led to the control of the state itself.

6. And finally, it has brought about wars between nations themselves. These are the six indictments of modern capital-

L OUR PUNCHES"

ism spoken by the head of the Catholic church.

So spoke this mighty spiritual leader who, imitating the Divine Founder of the Christian religion, castigated the modern scribes and pharisees who devour the homes of widows and orphans and lay unbearable burdens upon the backs of the poor. And, in conclusion, Pius summarizes the results of this modern capitalism in these burning words: *"The whole economic life has become hard, cruel and relentless in a ghastly measure. Furthermore, the intermingling and scandalous confusing of the duties and offices of civil authority and of economics has produced crying evils and have gone so far as to degrade the majesty of the state. The state which should be the supreme arbiter . . . has become a slave bound over to the service of human passion and greed. A double stream of poison has gone forth from this one fountainhead—economic nationalism on the one hand and international imperialism in financial affairs on the other, which holds that where a man's fortune is, there is his country."*

Strong words are these, yet temperate enough when we behold the ghastly devastation wrought by the evil practices of modern capitalism.

There, then, you uninformed Catholics and Protestants, is the ecclesiastical excoriation of monopolized production, and of private money control.

There is your castigation of plutocratic domination of the state.

There is your burning criticism of those civil functionaries who hand over the offices of the state to privileged individuals.

No wonder, my friends, the venerable Pontiff, Pius XI laments that economic dictatorship has taken the place of free competition under modern capitalism.

But what of Earl Browder's condemnation of modern capitalism? Certainly, he is justified as is Pius XI, as are the laborers, the farmers, the small merchants and the vast majority of American citizens who have been victimized by its evils.

What of the communistic system which Earl Browder and his associates advocate to replace modern capitalism? Study his cure.

Private ownership has been abused, therefore, destroy it.

Democracy has been dishonored, therefore, abolish it.

Liberty has been wounded, therefore, cancel it.

Religion has been scoffed at, therefore, expatriate it.

God has been derided, therefore, to use the words of the father of communism, "let us drag Him down from His false heaven."

Why, that is the same philosophy, my friends, which advocates decapitation when your head aches, or the assassination of your baby when he is disobedient.

* * *

What of the modern capitalists themselves, who protest so strenuously against Earl Browder's national broadcast?

Ladies and gentlemen, finance and industry have united to oppose communism. Certainly, all good Americans oppose communism. But what has happened? Deportation has been advocated and practiced. Factories have been filled with industrial spies. Red baiting has been elevated to the dignity of patriotism. The scientific manipulators of money and of wealth have proven themselves to be most unscientific as, year following year, they have failed to realize that if we desire to get rid of communism, we must get rid of the causes which create it. To remove an effect, we must first remove the cause.

Why make martyrs of the communists? Has not martyrdom always been the fruitful soil of success?

Why not bend scientific brains and ability to pay an honest annual wage?

Why not wipe out the red plague of unemployment as the white plague of tuberculosis was eliminated?

Why go on prating of inflation when the most subversive deflation in the history of the world is marching roughshod through America?

Why not be honest and remove the causes which create communism?

Why bandage on our bosom the cancerous growth of private money control when, by its amputation, Congress can permit the life blood of money to flow unadulterated through the arteries of trade and commerce?

Why nurse the evils of capitalism, gentlemen?

A communist is not born. He is made. He is the product of your factories. He is the product of your economic system. He is the unwilling victim of exploitation.

Communists multiply not under healthy economic conditions any more than do maggots upon sound meat.

Oh! Pillory communists and communism on the pages of your daily press!

Assemble against them the ten thousand clubs in the hands of your policemen!

Proclaim martial law, if you will, against the embattled strikers agitated not by communism, but by your greedy and unchristian and unscientific practice of private money control!

Behind the hypocrisy of every editorial you write, in the shadow of every police club that cracks down, there rises from your rottenness ten more communists who will live to see the day when modern capitalism in America shall meet its deserved fate unless the putrid evils of this present system are scientifically and speedily removed.

Communism is the effect—the result—of the evils of modern capitalism. Remove the cause before you can remove the effect. To quote the words of Pius XI once more; these are startling words: *"the foolhardiness of those must be condemned who neglect to remove or modify such conditions as exasperate the minds of the people, and so prepare the way for the overthrow and ruin of the social order."*

It is not my prediction, not my prophecy. It is the prophecy of the head of the Catholic church.

Why this discussion about communism and modern capitalism?

Because the people are exasperated. Because, from the vantage point of this year of grace we look down into the valley whence came the race of man. Hostile nature breeding its thorns and thistles. Untutored minds glorying in the discovery of the wheel, the hammer, the nail and the saw. Tyrannous overlords welding their shackles of slavery. The never ending battle against famine, plague and pestilence. Here and there appeared a fellow man whose inspired brain discovered some secret of nature. Arkwright and his loom said to humanity: "There shall be no more nakedness." Fulton and his steam engine proclaimed to the children of man: "There shall be no more hunger." Marconi, Edison and hundreds of scientists raised aloft the flag of victory—man's victory over hostile nature; man's victory over human want; man's victory and God's victory over the powers of darkness and of ignorance.

Oh, yes, from this vantage point we look down whence we came and then cast our eyes upon the plenitude which surrounds us.

Boundless fields of grain and cotton; undernourished sons of God, both black and white!

Ten thousand factories of wealth production; ten million idlers with stifled hearts!

And at our feet lies the broken, dissolute body of capitalism stretched upon its couch of gold. Its body is corpulent with confiscations of homes, of factories, of farms and of wealth. Sluggishly coursing through its swollen veins is the fevered blood of exploitation long since poisoned by the lust for low wages and unholy profits. Gaping eyes stare from a brain that is bereft of reason, and thick lips mumble the raving inconsistencies of sound money and of sacred financial rights. Anon, it lifts its trembling hand to ward off the approach of lurking death while in the offing crawls the red, slimy serpent of communism about to strike, to slay, to devour.

My fellow citizens, Christianity has not been muzzled. Its voice is still loud in specifically condemning the unnaturalness, the unsoundness and the ungodliness of communism. Chris-

Communism, Capitalism and the Future—Continued

tianity authoritatively has dared to speak against the pagan viciousness of modern capitalism as it lies there, bloated with the exploitation of wealth, clinging to the private control and coinage of money, jealous of power, jealous of life, jealous of peace as through its minions and puppets and hirelings it dominates industries and States and sets Empire against Empire in catastrophic war.

Tell me not that capitalism is the doctrine of private propertyship. Like communism, it preaches prosperity to all and practices selfishness in its own behalf.

Tell me not that men and women who still believe in Jesus Christ, that Americans who still anchor their hopes of political salvation upon the bedrock of the Constitution, shall stand idly by when the capitalists themselves will not remove the causes which produce the effects and when the communists, which their exploitation breeds, are forming their battalions to overthrow our civilization.

Condemned by the capitalists on the one hand because we of social justice believe in the Christian indictment of capitalism, as expounded by Pius XI and by every Christian scholar; excoriated by the communists on the other hand because we cling to religion and advocate the restoration to Congress of the coinage and regulation of money, the National Union stands unafraid as it sets forth with religious enthusiasm, not only to preserve America for the Americans, but to preserve civilization for Jesus Christ!

Ignorant Christians, unlettered Catholics and untutored Protestants perhaps are ignorant of the condemnation fulminated by Pius XI against rabid communism and vicious capitalism which has become more notorious for its vices than for its virtues. But the day has arrived when the cry once issued by Peter the Hermit, who marshalled the forces of Christian Europe to forefend its citizenry against the Turk—the day has arrived when we raise our voice and cry "God wills it!" That is the battle cry of the National Union for Social Justice.

That is the inspiration which must go ringing from home to home, from heart to heart. And as members of the National Union, I ask you to put on the armor of Jesus Christ, take up the shield of faith and wield the sword of truth. God wills it!

On this basis I invite you to join the National Union.

For no longer is it a question of the survival of modern capitalism. The contest becomes more closely drawn between communism with its paganism on the one hand and social justice with its concept of life on the other; between the abolition of private property under Stalin and the preservation of it together with human rights under Christ. God wills it! The National Union must carry on!

Depression Blame Is Laid to International Bankers

RESPONSIBILITY for the depression is laid directly at the doors of the international bankers by South Trimble, clerk of the House of Representatives, who is quoted in the Congressional Record of February 20th. The letter, addressed to the president of the American Bankers' Association and to the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is a most substantial contribution to the burning question of our day.

In answer to the question: "Who is responsible for the depression?" he writes:

"My answer is: The international bankers with headquarters in London, operating in this country through emissaries and their satellites, principally the bankers who (to be charitable) are unwittingly and ignorantly the pliant tools of the emissaries of the international bankers.

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CLERK'S OFFICE
Washington, D. C.
February 19, 1936

"MR. HARPER SIBLEY
President, United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

"MR. R. V. FLEMING,
President, American Bankers Association, Washington, D. C.

"GENTLEMEN: On October 18, 1935, there appeared in the Washington Herald a dispatch of a speech made in Philadelphia by Mr. Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The article in the paper was headlined "Recovery Lies in the Old System," which was the substance of the speech.

"On January 23, 1936, the Washington Herald printed an excerpt from a speech made in Philadelphia by Mr. R. V. Fleming, president of the American Bankers Association, in which he was quoted as saying 'The American people cannot legislate themselves back to prosperity.'

"Here we have two gentlemen, presidents of two of the most powerful organizations in the country, of virtually the same opinion who want to 'go back to the old order of things'—surely a gloomy outlook if your opinion prevails.

"I wonder if you two distinguished gentlemen ever calmly meditated in an effort to ascertain the basic cause of this depression.

"Is it providential? No. It would be rank blasphemy to accuse the great Creator of being responsible for all the sorrow, suffering, hunger, rags, and wretchedness in a land of plenty.

"Then, if it is not providential, is it man-made? Yes.

"If it is man-made, what manner of man is responsible?

"Is it the farmer? No. He is accused of producing too much.

"Is it the merchant and the manufacturer? No. Hundreds of thousands have been thrown into bankruptcy.

"Is it the laboring man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow? No. Fifteen million were tramping the highways and byways of the Nation, looking for work they could not get before the New Deal came to their assistance.

"Then who is responsible?

"My answer is the international bankers, with headquarters in London, operating in this country through emissaries and their satellites, principally the bankers who—to be charitable—are unwittingly and ignorantly the pliant tools of the emissaries of the international bankers.

"You say, 'The American people cannot legislate themselves back to prosperity. We must go back to the old order of things.' I say—and facts justify my opinion—that the vicious, pernicious legislation on the statute books today is the basic cause of this depression and all other panics and depressions. The people are governed by law, for good or for evil, from the cradle to the grave.

"The records of history reveal that individual selfishness, crystallized into the laws of nations, is the cause of the overthrow of republics. Whenever the people, by education and training, become worshipers of Mammon, laws, as a rule, are made and construed in the interest of property, and humanity is neglected.

"When the people permit a class of citizens to do their thinking for them on a question of national policy, it results in that class influencing legislation in its selfish interest and against the interests of the masses; and, in the end, if not checked, results in revolution. Where greed and vanity are cultivated in a republic, the people lose sight of the elementary truths on which they started, and then the republic drifts more rapidly toward disintegration.

"For you to understand how republics once begun may be destroyed, you must understand what effect laws may have that are intended to benefit a class. To make this clear I will use as an illustration an old English law. It was a law that permitted the owner of land to settle it on the oldest son, to descend indefinitely from oldest son to oldest son. It is known as the law of entail. Once entailed the land could not be divided and sold to others, but would be held by the oldest living son to pass at his death to the next oldest son or other person named in the deed entailing the land.

"It is an historical fact that the effect of this law was that, in time, 99 per cent of all the lands in England, Scotland, and Ireland passed into the ownership of less than 1 per cent of the people, thus reducing 99 per cent of the people to tenantry. It created a class that lived vain lives of idleness and luxury, while depriving others of land that would have served them for homes. Our forefathers understood the effect of this law on civilization that reduced a people to tenantry and provided against the law of entail in our Constitution.

"Permit me to admonish you that the most dangerous subterfuge now being preached by plutocracy in the interest of monopoly is the doctrine that the industrial masses have no remedy at the hands of the law.

"This doctrine destroys faith in Government and gives rise to the most dangerous sentiment of revolution. Convince the toiling millions in every line of endeavor that, for all these hard times, idleness, low wages, and oppression, they have no remedy at the hand of the Government they are taxed to maintain, and their love of the flag and their hope in the Government is destroyed.

"Once the common people become thoroughly convinced that the Government is powerless to protect them against the oppressive encroachment of aggregated wealth—unless restrained by force—they will grind cities into dust and desolate the country with fire and sword.

"The man who teaches working people that the Government cannot remedy, by law, the social, industrial, and financial ills from which they suffer fosters anarchy. This hopeless doctrine held out to the masses on the one hand is equivalent to presenting a dynamite bomb on the other.

"We have on our statute books laws which that type of money changers that Christ drove out of the temple (after he forgave his crucifiers, the thief, and erring woman) by manipulation are concentrating the wealth of this Nation in the hands of a favored few 10 times more rapidly than the law of "entail" concentrated the land of England in the hands of nobility. For the ultimate result, turn back and read the dusky pages of history and you will find the answer. Already the hopelessness of the poor is a menace to the public peace, and the general unrest and distrust will continue to increase unless the power of the Government to protect the rights of the masses against the invasion of organized wealth, is acknowledged and demonstrated by law.

"The great masses of the people (not including J. P. Morgan's 'leisure class' which he defines 'a family that can afford one servant' and 'the Nation's hope to avert revolution and save civilization') have been bamboozled and sandbagged by plutocrats until they are losing faith in everything but brute force. Already anarchy is rife in the great cities and communism is spreading in the country like a prairie fire. But the danger still remains—will remain as long as people educated to believe themselves the equal of kings and the superiors of princes, cannot obtain sufficient food for themselves and families.

"Is it not wise to reduce the pressure somewhat, to loosen the thumbscrews a little? Is it not better for capital to be satisfied with a reasonable increment than, by grasping for more, lose all? Is it not the part of wisdom to give to toil the full meed of its earnings lest it appropriate that of both labor and capital? Is it not better to yield gracefully to an irresistible force than to stubbornly oppose it and be destroyed?

"In conclusion I want you to understand that I am not posing as a philanthropist who is trying to reform the country for the fun of the thing or who is willing to starve to death for the sake of an attractive tombstone. However, I do want to see the condition of the farmer, laborer, merchant, and mechanic so improved that they will be contented, prosperous, and happy, and when conditions improve for them they will be improved for you and me and for every man who, with pick and pen, brawn and brain, honestly earns his daily bread.

"I also want you to understand that I hold both of you gentlemen in high esteem and believe you to be sincere, conscientious men who voice your honest convictions. I also believe you are like all human beings—creatures of environment—and look only through the rose-tinted glasses of plutocracy.

"Pardon me for burdening you with this long letter.

"Very respectfully yours,
"SOUTH TRIMBLE."

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An Appeal to Youth

(Continued from page 6)

to invent Mars, their god of war. They were logical enough to spin for themselves their deity called Mercury, the prince of thieves, the god of industry. One follows the other. And the litany of them has led to the grave, to the decay of one civilization after the other, to the supplanting of one species of slavery by another.

I ask you in your young lives to give the God of peace, of love, of truth and of grace an opportunity to present Himself and His platform for your consideration.

PRESS REVIEWS

Boston Traveler

"The cry for printing-press money comes chiefly from states where the majority are not employed at weekly wages. The agricultural states realize that prices of commodities would soar, so they feel they would not suffer as much as the weekly wage-earner, who would find his dollars increasingly less valuable. In fact, once a nation gets started on what these printing-press money advocates demand, a whole people gallops down the road to ruin. In Germany, during such a mad period, wives collected their husband's pay twice daily in order to buy food before the currency dropped still lower in value. Every nation that ever tried it suffered intensely for generations. Pretty phrases make such money no less phony. Talk of such money being 'backed by the credit of the United States government' is very sweet. But the credit of the United States government would quickly collapse once the printing presses started."

Now, Boston Traveler, why don't you disclose the truth about that German inflation? Explain how private German bankers printed billions of marks when the nation was bankrupt and not an ounce of gold remained in the treasury. Our nation is neither bankrupt or verging on bankruptcy. According to the National Industrial Conference Board, there are approximately $200 billion of actual wealth within our confines.

The fight for the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Bill is, of course, an attempt to restore to Congress its right to coin and regulate money; a right which the Federal Reserve Bank now usurps. The private coiners and regulators of money have already flooded the country with propaganda. They have prostituted the press and have even invaded the schools with their campaign for so-called "sound money." Sound money must first be United States money, printed and regulated by the United States, not by a private corporation. There can be no prosperity until the mania of borrowing this nation out of debt with bankers' bonds is destroyed. There can be no prosperity until Congress recaptures its right to coin and regulate money. There can be no prosperity until our national credit is predicated upon our national wealth.

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Russians Learning to Read on Orders

"Interesting estimates regarding the circulation of newspapers in Russia say that, whereas in 1913, under the czarist regime, daily readers numbered 2,500,000, at present the daily sales are 40,000,000, with Pravda of Moscow accounting for 1,800,000, and Izvestia of the same city for 1,600,000."—Detroit News.

Of course, these statistics bespeak the success of the Soviet in teaching the people of Russia to read, but what have they gained, after all? They are never permitted to read anything but government propaganda and such items of information as the authorities consider to be harmless. The Pravda of Moscow is the official mouthpiece of Stalin, actual head of Soviet Russia and of the Communist International, and he frequently uses it to "crack down" on some unsuspecting editor, author or artist. No one dares have an opinion contrary to Stalin's, for it isn't healthy.

The textbooks by which these people are taught to read are manuals of communism. Whether or not they understand what it's all about, so long as it comes from Stalin or the Communist party, it must be right. The Bible and religious books of any kind have all been burned and no books or other reading matter are permitted in the country that have not been censored by the authorities. You may be sure that no literature that so much as implies criticism of the Soviet regime gets by that rigid censorship. So of what gain is all this literacy?

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Tri-County Advertiser North Lewisburg, Ohio

"Champions of the people are never popular with the dollar-controlled newspapers. Two recent illustrations are the denunciations of Senator Nye by Representatives Glass and Connolly and of Father Coughlin by Representative O'Connor. In each case the seathing remarks of the denunciators were quoted verbatim in bold type while the damning disclosures of Nye and Coughlin either were glossed over or entirely ignored. Both Nye and Coughlin quoted indisputable documentary evidence for everything they said. Their maligners could resort only to that weakest of all weapons, bluster. Instead of denial they fell back on abuse. Why, then, did they receive the lion's share of publicity? Was it to nullify the effect of these charges on the public mind or was it because both Nye and Coughlin are fighting the battle of the common people? So long as proof of political fraud and theft is deleted to make room for the billingsgate of those who shout 'Lie!' but have no proof, of those who offer personal violence as their only refutation, there is no free press."

Our hat's off to the Tri-County Advertiser for so courageously taking up the cudgels against the powerful newspapers of the money trust, who try so hard to control the thinking of the American people. It was characteristic of this so-called free press to create the impression that Senator Nye was a liar, that the munitions investigation was useless and needless and that the public would do well to ignore the report of the committee. The hue and cry over the alleged insult to the memory of Woodrow Wilson was intended to distract attention from the real issues involved. Representative O'Connor's sensational threats against the person of Father Coughlin were undoubtedly for the purpose of swinging the limelight from the latter's charges.

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"New Masses"

"Our recent droughts and dust storms are witness to the defeats our capitalist disunity has brought upon us; the extraordinary scientific advances in the Soviet Union are witnesses to the victories possible to planned, collective campaigning."

The logic of the Communist brain overlooks the food shortage which has resulted from the "planned, collective campaigning" in Russia and intimates that with a similar government in the United States, Nature could be controlled with the aid of such "extraordinary scientific advances" as have been made by the Soviet Union. No doubt the record winter of recent months could have been moderated, or possibly prevented entirely, had the administration imported its brain trust directly from Moscow. It might be wise for the Soviet scientists to neglect a bit their research in controlling weather conditions for the comparatively simpler study of medicine, so that the necessity for importing a doctor by airplane every time anyone of importance becomes ill may be eliminated.

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"Conquered," but Content

Writing for the New York Times Magazine, F. Raymond Daniell says the men who make up the governing committee which has ruled in Long's place since his death "approach in the aggregate, but do not equal the many-sided potency of the super-salesman, master politician and legal genius who was their leader." They lack his ruthlessness, his courage and imagination, his instinct for showmanship. Nevertheless, they are carrying on and are solidly in control of Louisiana's government.

"To the average Louisianian, the ideology of democracy and the principles involved is an academic issue of only passing interest. For them it is enough that roads get built, that free bridges are thrown across the rivers and the bayous and that the special favors of government are distributed according to a fixed and stable scale. Louisiana is conquered and content."

Despite all predictions to the contrary, the assassination of Huey P. Long did not wreck his political machine in Louisiana. In fact, it was probably strengthened by the translation of its leader into a martyr. Before he died, Senator Long was foresighted enough to map out the campaign he wanted his aides to follow. He had also recorded, on phonograph records, his speech in denunciation of President Roosevelt and the New Deal, which he had intended to use in his campaign for the presidency. These records were used with overwhelming success in the primary campaign. Thus it may be said that the voice of the dead dictator was more potent than the personality and persuasion of his living enemies. It was with a majority of two to one that the people of Louisiana voted for a continuation of the dictatorship without a dictator.

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Bridgeport Life

"President Roosevelt has a flash light in one hand and an automatic revolver in the other as he searches every nook and corner for extra tax dollars. If an American citizen has carfare home left, it will be because Mr. Roosevelt overlooked it. After this tax hunt there will not be enough money left to make change.

"Money is of too much importance in the lives of all Americans to be cornered by the professional politicians. A home owner should be permitted to have enough left after paying taxes to paint his house. There are a few old-fashioned Americans who do not believe the Townsend old age bunk and would like to have enough money left to purchase a wheel chair in their last few years.

"In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress, Mr. Roosevelt, kindly leave us enough money for a decent burial in the family plot in the cemetery bought before you became the greatest tax hunter in American history!

"Why not let Senator Patman have his way and print you a lot more? You could arrange to let the people have those that were printed cockeyed. The people would be willing for you to have the perfect ones if you would just let them handle the imperfect ones. We are sure the people have suffered so much and so long they would not be too particular about the size or the color, just as long as it was something for them to count.

"It is just possible that advertising space on our paper money might be sold to the duPonts and that would help peg up the value of a dollar. Maybe the Rockefellers would purchase space on our money to advertise the Standard Oil. If they did not want to advertise their own business, they might popularize a new war slogan. War is the quickest way to money, and do we all need it quickly! Perhaps we should have said immediately."

Who Is Earl Browder?

"Earl Browder, America's No. 1 Communist, is one of the most harmless men I know," writes Hubert Kelley in the American magazine. "He resembles a cartoonist's idea of Mr. John K. Public, or the Taxpayer, more than he does a funny-paper Bolshevik. Yet his is the hand that directs the nation's active Communists in their campaign of 'boring from within' American institutions, and spreading revolutionary propaganda in factories, harvest fields, mines, neighborhoods, schools and churches. . . ."

Browder's early years were lean, his interviewer discloses, with a pretty tough time of it: what with a leaky heart, a broken jaw and broken shoulder with little or no medical aid. He heard Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist, speak and became an ardent follower. Inspired by his newly acquired Socialist background he became bitter when he was laid off. Later, he worked for a large corporation, which kicked out a treasurer who had served the company for 25 years and put Browder in the job at his same worker's pay. Browder quit, but never forgot the incident.

Browder deserted the Socialists for the order I. W. W. movement of William Z. Foster, now in retirement in Russia. He refused to serve in the World war and spent a year in the Platte county, Missouri, jail for refusing to register for the draft, and two years in the federal penitentiary on a charge of conspiracy to block the draft. Here he received his real education. He came out more bitter, grimmer than ever, having studied radical economics while doing time in a federal prison.

When he came out he threw himself into the Communist movement and perfected his technic in the councils of Moscow. He appeared in China with international radicals to stir up the coolies to revolt. He has consorted in France, England and Germany with Communitusts of all nationalities. In 1930 he was selected to succeed Foster as general secretary.

"If Browder had devoted to American industry the persistent energy he has given to communism, a lot of us might be working for him now," is Mr. Kelley's observation.

Mystery of Agriculture

Facts About Farm Question, Like Our Money, Misrepresented for Profit

EVEN though it is several times over our nation's biggest industry, deflated though it is below a solvent level, still there is less of the real truth, fewer fundamental facts, less of its fundamental importance to all other industries, and less of its potential consumptivity known about American agriculture, than about any other industry in our nation.

In answer to the inevitable question as to why the public should know so little about so gigantic an enterprise, please allow me to carry our readers back to about 1910, when American agriculture represented an aggregate investment of around $80-billions, with an annual income ranging from $12-to-14-billions, participated in by about 40 millions of people, and those 40 millions of people absolute strangers to each other, so far as organizations among themselves were concerned. Considering these facts, light begins to dawn as to why our agriculture is now maintained as our national mystery.

There is even less mystery in agriculture than there is in finance, but there will be no mystery in either when the public, having been forced to trod the paths of deception for the past twenty years, finally turns to the paths of truth, righteousness, and Americanism.

Vast Industrial Market

Seven million farms need hog-tight fencing, better drainage, modern barn and other equipment, electric power and light; 7 million farm homes need lumber, paint and all sorts of material for long delayed repairs. They need bath rooms and running water, together with a sewage system.

Why have our manufacturers never thought of these things? Why have they deliberately been a party to the literal killing of the goose that could lay them so many golden eggs? Simply because they, too, have been most thoroughly fooled.

Every nation on earth, except the United States, has taken special steps, adopted special measures, for safeguarding and maintaining the buying power of its agriculture, that their national buying power may be enhanced thereby.

Such is, to say the least, a smart national policy; one from which the United States could reap the greatest possible measure of prosperity, because of the magnitude of its agriculture. What then, stands in the way? Simply the factors which control our national farm buying power: the price of our farm products.

Answer Is Simple

The first step in our fight for recovery from this depression, must be to take politics out of agriculture, and agriculture out of politics.

It must be remembered that for nearly 16 years our farmers have been working their farms at our American high protected rate of expense, while in the sale of their products, which sale determines their buying power, and their consumptivity of our industrial products, they have been, and are being forced to meet the competition of the peon, coolie, kulak and peasant of foreign countries, and the result is 12 million unemployed, which President Roosevelt has shown that he can not put back to work, while farm buying power remains crushed.

Argentines Take Wheat Seriously

How much more seriously other countries are taking the subject of "wheat production," is best shown by what happened last fall in Argentina.

It will be remembered that Argentina has taken the price fixing of her wheat out of the hands of her food gamblers, but the discussion which finally ended in her taking that course must have been a heated one, as one man was shot dead and the minister of agriculture was seriously wounded on the floor of her Congress.

Food gamblers are making a desperate fight to keep control of our American buying power. We can hardly imagine their going that far in this country, however, the time is close at hand when they are going to loose their grip on us, and as this is their last stand, it remains to be seen just how desperate they show themselves to be.

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Severe Winter Will Cut Grain Production

North America has just passed through the worst winter in its entire history. The damage will not be so great in Canada, but in our Winter Wheat Belt, the end is not yet.

Figures are not yet available as to the extent of our damage, but that it will be material, no one questions.

Our national Department of Agriculture places the entire world wheat crop for 1935 at 3,381,674,000 bushels, and that of 1934 at 3,375,634,000 bushels.

It will be noted that these figures are low in comparison to normal world production, but these figures are also exclusive of both Russia and China, neither of which countries have been a factor in the wheat markets of the world for a number of years.

9c Farm Dollar Hoover's Gift to Agriculture

When Herbert Hoover first became food administrator, our farm dollar was worth 98 cents, and when he left the White House, on the morning of March 4, 1933, our farm dollar was worth only 9 cents.

It was Hoover who gave our grain to Europe and made us eat chaff. He thought our hogs were too high, so he is reputed to have arranged an embargo, at any rate, we had the embargo, which cut our hog prices from $23.60 to $15, where his European friends could afford to buy.

He put our farmers in direct competition with the coolie, peasant, peon and kulak of foreign countries, and fought bitterly every bill which would, in any way, "put farm product prices in America, above the world level," to use his own words.

He promised " a chicken in every pot, and two cars in every garage," and every one of his super-wealthy friends received that much and more, while 100 million other Americans lost their all.

Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, curtly informed Henry Wallace, "It shall be the function of the Department of Agriculture to teach farmers what to raise, and how to raise it, but we, the Department of Commerce, will attend to the selling."

Does this Hoover statement, coupled with the fact that he kept our farm commodity prices down to "world level," look and sound like "the same laws for everybody?"

When Mr. Hoover says "everybody," he simply means his own crowd of super-wealthy, who live in the United States and have large investments abroad. Verily, where a man's money is, there his heart is also, which is undoubtedly the big reason why Hoover should not be given another chance to "sell" us all to Europe.

Just Return on Capital Due American Farmer

THE American farm problem concerns itself with a just return on the wealth produced by the 6,800,000 farm families of America.

That these families produce enough wealth to feed the whole nation, and enough of the raw materials to clothe the whole nation is incontestible. That these families are in the main denied an adequate return on the capital that they have invested or on the labor which they are expending is likewise incontestible.

Just as the labor problem resolves itself into the question of an adequate return to the laborer for the contribution he makes to wealth, so the farm problem resolves itself into an adequate return to the farmer for what he contributes to the national wealth.

The Farm Investment

The land and the buildings on the farms of America were valued at $78 billion in 1920. Since that year there has been a persistent reduction of farm values.

The average farm, of approximately 150 acres, was worth $12,000 in 1920. It had been reduced to approximately $4,800 in 1935. The operating capital has been reduced from $7,000 in 1926 to approximately $4,000 in 1936. The gross income was reduced from $2,750 in 1919 to less than $1,100 in 1934. Out of this farm income the farmer is expected to pay his operating expense, his taxes, the wages to the farm laborers, and then under any just economic system he should be given a return on his investment on land and buildings and in operating capital, to say nothing of his return from his own labor.

Today the American farmer owes $8 billion in first mortgage debt upon his land and buildings; he owes on his operating capital. He must pay interest on these debts and taxes upon his land. He must pay the wages to the labor that he employs.

The very minimum requirement under social justice is that the farmer should receive enough income to cover the wages of the farm laborers and for the labor he performs himself.

Carries Heavy Overhead

To save his property he must, of course, pay both interest and taxes. These taxes amount at present to $400 million; the interest on his first mortgage debt alone amounts to approximately $480 million; the minimum bill for the labor he employs amounts to $1,800 million, and his own labor at the NRA minimum wage, amounts $6,199 million. Without any return whatsoever on his land and buildings and operating capital, without any charge for depreciation, the minimum necessary agricultural income amounts to $8,879 million.

Fair agricultural income, just farm income, necessitates even at the present low values of property a gross return to the farmer of $15,590 million. Agricultural income passed this figure in 1919, and it is this figure which would keep the urban factories busy producing goods to be used by the largest group of "gainfully employed" in the nation.

It is the function of government to legislate on behalf of the great majority of its citizens. It is the part of social justice to aid in the solution of the problems of agriculture and labor.

The first rescue measure which should be made to agriculture is the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill. This would stop foreclosures and enable the farmer to borrow money at honest interest rates.

Beyond that what the farmer needs is not so-called government "aid." He needs honest prices for the wealth produced.

Besides suffering from many years of low prices, farmers have been denied local banking facilities. Since 1920 more than 10,000 small town banks have failed. Most of these failures have not been due to gross neglect or mismanagement on the part of the local bankers. They were the result of deliberately manipulated low farm prices.

Honest Prices Needed

Many farmers, in good faith, expanded their operations during the war. Even those who were very conservative found themselves unable to meet their obligations when the prices of agricultural commodities collapsed in the midsummer of 1920.

Since 1920, there has been constant pressure on the needed country banks. The bank examiners, following the dictates of those in control of the Federal Reserve Banks, forced the calling of local loans and insisted upon country bankers buying doubtful international and domestic bonds.

Under the arbitrary examining rules of the F.D.I.C. country bankers are even more restricted in their local loans. If the country banker were allowed to make the loans that he knows are sound, to the farmers of his community, much of the so-called credit "aid" would be unnecessary.

Farmers of unquestionable integrity should be allowed to make loans from the local banker for reasonable periods.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

An Announcement

This page is yours. As the people speak, their voice will have a hearing in this forum. Anonymous communications cannot be considered. All letters must be signed with the name and address of their writers, as evidence of good faith. However, when so requested, the confidence of writers will be respected and their names not printed with their letter.

To the Editor: The National Union for Social Justice will enable all voters to vote intelligently for a candidate who has been thoroughly inspected and found fit for Congress. In the past, we seldom knew whom we were electing. Consequently, voters became indifferent and allowed the powerful political parties to run affairs to suit themselves.

Social justice for all will arrive as soon as we wake up and form an organization of sovereign citizens to select real men in large numbers. Men who will have the interest of all voters at heart and serve this country and not a few privileged money-changers.

Our forefathers fought on the field of battle to give us all a chance to vote. We certainly should value the privilege of the ballot. Our indifference is lacking in manliness. If we want to be treated as real folks, we should assert our rights to vote properly.

—Will Enzweiler, Villa Park, Ill.

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By What Right?

To the Editor: Talking about the Federal Reserve Bank, by what man-given right was the gold in our Treasury turned over to them? Is it considered safer by our government in the hands of private bankers?

To allay any possible suspicions of unrest, our president appointed a control board and among its members I find the name of a man who sat idly by while a bunch of hoodlums looted the "Bank of the United States."

The same man, who winked at the crooked real estate manipulations of our so-called "guaranteed" mortgage companies, is now appointed, as a reward for services he rendered so well to "high finance," to a post on the Federal Reserve Board for a term of fourteen years.

—Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

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A Plea for Light

To the Editor: American voters send representatives to Congress to legislate. The money changers, on the other hand, prefer to keep matters of importance in the dark. Why? Let in the light. If the proposal has a musty odor, it will, of itself, die a natural death.

The truth about any legislation is what the average American is interested in. He is naturally suspicious of any bold attempt to smother a bill, and I, as an American citizen, cannot understand the undercover attempt to stifle this bill [Frazier-Lemke Bill] be it good or bad. Get it out of committee and upon the floor of the House. Let the debate begin, and the truth on all sides placed in the open for citizens' judgment.

Theodore Roosevelt drove invisible government out of Washington. Are Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Democratic party restoring it?

—Buffalo, New York

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Plea for Farm Relief

To the Editor: We certainly have no encouragement to work for ourselves any more. We read in the paper of many plans being offered to help the farmer. Why shouldn't the federal government enact a law to benefit all of the farmers? It certainly is time something was done to improve conditions for the farmer.

—R. A. Mulkins, Flushing, Mich.

Virginia's Sham Battle

To the Editor: Virginia has been under a political dictatorship almost equal to that in Louisiana—the difference being that in Louisiana the government was conducted in the interest of the people, while in Virginia, under the present leadership, it is subservient to Wall Street.

It is needless to say that the press, with a few honorable exceptions, is controlled by one or the other of the two political machines, both of which in this state are thoroughly subservient to the money power.

The two old parties may stage another "Sham Battle" unless the people understand that this is their fight against those who would oppress and exploit them. It is a life and death struggle between 99% per cent of the people who believe that money was made for man, on one side, and the money changers, who cannot be driven out of public life.

—Arlington, Virginia.

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The "Uncivilized" Protest

To the Editor: While listening to the radio tonight, I heard J. Pierpont Morgan quoted as saying "Every American home should employ the services of at least one maid if they would be considered civilized." There is only so much money in this country and no more; therefore, it stands to reason that we can't all have it, because we are not crooked enough. This country is in debt and the average person is considered by the "Bigwigs" as so much trash because they have to accept the crumbs. According to them, we are not civilized because we cannot afford servants.

—Edythe Alice Fretz, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Protests Social Injustice

To the Editor: Such statements from Washington as "inflation is most injurious to the poor" should be branded as lies; were it so, Congress would at once pass such inflation measures, as past records show that the present Congress hasn't sidestepped any issue to injure the poor, having in fact gone out of its way to absolutely pauperize the great "middle class."

I am an independent Republican, 70 years old, and have never seen such unrest.

The J. J. O'Connor methods are adding to it and are typical of what is going on all over the country. I am sorry to state that the Republican as well as the Democrat seems to hold the "Public be damned" idea in the mad last-minute scramble to "Get while the getting is good."

—Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y.

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Must Create Earnings

To the Editor: We have never had an overproduction in any kind of crops or stock, but we have had an overproduction of people that had no jobs, could not get jobs with a decent living wage. We have an overproduction of labor-saving machines that take away the jobs of the people.

We cannot stop this depression by reducing crops, cattle and hogs, or destroying any of it, or by raising the price and value of crops, cattle and hogs. The only way we can stop the depression is to create jobs for everybody with a decent living wage, so as to enable every person (young and old) to earn a decent living. Roosevelt, with all his highpowered appointees and big alphabetical concoctions, has worked in the wrong direction and has made the conditions worse.

No man can create better times and stop the depression by destroying crops, cattle and hogs, and thereby raising the price for the consumer to pay, without raising the wages and earning facilities for the consumer, the laborer.

—Gainesville, Texas

Bonds "Mortgage Burden"

To the Editor: It has occurred to me that the people of this nation have never had the thought herein defined put before them:

Every time the national government issues bonds, they are a blanket mortgage spread over the property of the entire nation and the incomes of its people; every time a state issues bonds, the same is true in regard to the property within that state; every time a county issues bonds the same is true of the property within the county and the income of the people in the county, and likewise in a city or village or school district, on account of the taxing power of the various forms of government. Hence one may be paying on five different blanket mortgages, although they personally may have never put their signature to a mortgage.

The national government, both inherently and constitutionally, is the only one to have the right to coin money.

—H. C. Van Aken, Battle Creek, Mich.

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Against Patronage

To the Editor: I am opposed to the policy of patronage which, regardless of cost, puts untrained men in important key positions in every department to perpetuate party control. Any man or group of men who put party interest above the interests of the common people is disloyal to the people who placed him in office.

—Pittsburgh, Penna.

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Mr. Ford Is Right

To the Editor: By all means, let us chain and curb the predatory money changers until such time as they can be absorbed into the new commonwealth now in the making through education and economic evolution.

Have just read an article by Samuel Crowther in the Saturday Evening Post, on an interview with Henry Ford, in which Ford says "The only way government can help is to give us a money system that will easily convey wealth from producer to consumer." It is evident, from this article in the Post, that Ford is or should be a member of the National Union for Social Justice.

—Los Angeles, Calif.

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A New Social Order

To the Editor: A new thing is upon the world—a new order of affairs, in the oncoming of social justice. But the activities of the new cannot be put into the wineskins of the old system of polities and economy.

Talking peace and non-partisanship, when there is no peace, is good idealism; but the intelligent way of promoting peace is to offset the cause of the trouble. Peace will be present when our financial system is right. Nothing short of a righteous financial system, governmentally securing each taxpayer (who always supports governmental functioning) will establish PEACE that will forever forbid wars. But what can be expected from political leaders governed by financial lords. Anything that increases money to the mass of people (who support government) is at once tabooed by the financial interests and the government interest they control.

I keenly feel the need of the restoration of the government of the United States in its conformity to the principles of liberty that brought it forth. This liberty must be for all, not a privileged few. It is not a form of improved taxation or reduced interest. It is the establishment of finances under governmental control, with the United States performing its own financial business with the good of all citizens in view.

—Wapwallopen, Penna.

Circulation Is Vital

To the Editor: I am convinced that money, like the railroads and the natural resources of the country, belongs to the American people. That whatever people may buy with money belongs to them. Money being only the medium of exchange should be kept in circulation; therefore, no one has the right to hoard the life blood of the country (money) without paying a penalty for doing so (taxes). The foundation of Social Justice depends upon the free circulation of money and without it there can be no social justice.

—J. W. Hopkins, Mentor, Ohio

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Learn Your Rights

To the Editor: Washington Irving said some tart things about the difficulty of getting a democracy to contend for its rights. Fact is, I was raised with an idea that humanity has no "rights." Of course, the natural creature—even the lowest—will struggle. But there are cases where the natural creature should be educated in the true sense of the word.

—John P. Cain, Louisville, Ky.

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Don't Destroy Wealth

To the Editor: With regard to the effort now being made to find a substitute for the discarded AAA, I do not favor the continuation indefinitely of any plan which involves the limitation of production. Farm products are one of the few sources of new wealth, coming to society each year. The produce of the farms and the mines and forests and fisheries and oil wells are about the only sources of new wealth. It would appear bad economics to restrain the production of these items of new wealth. We should be smart enough to so control and arrange for the orderly production of these things as to ensure the producers a fair share of the resulting profits. Of all of these, the farming group is about the only one where it is almost impossible on account of the vast numbers involved, to organize those engaged, in profitable self regulation. Thus it becomes the duty of society or government to see that they are duly protected.

—Armand Granger, Salis, Iowa.

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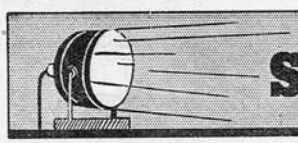
For a Sound America

To the Editor: I have been discouraged and disappointed, as a student, worker and soldier, and have been victimized repeatedly by politically corrupted public officials, exponents of the present money oligarchy. I favor no party other than justice and equality. I repudiate communism, socialism, fascism or any other "ism" in existence, but I wholeheartedly endorse the simple and unaffiliated doctrines of our forefathers, Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson.

Like them, I have not received any college degree, other than the facts derived from experience and direct contact with the unveiled reality—the dire need of a harassed humanity that is exploited and swindled by unscrupulous international money lords. I have traveled to many lands and it has been impressed distinctly on my mind that the abundance and wealth, and the standards of living in this country surpass all others.

To see this glorious nation attacked, ransacked and mayhemed is to me a catastrophe equal to that of the Roman Empire. The seeds of discontent and desperation that have been sown are in full bloom and are casting their shadow across the entire continent. Conspiracy secretly wages a battle against the government, while the shylocks carve out their flesh from the struggling masses. "In union there is strength" and let us heed our emancipator's immortal counsel and unite to combat the greed and lust in our nation.

—Somerville, Mass.



SEARCHLIGHT on the

WHO WANTS LANDON? . . .

Kansan's Presidential Aspirations Nurtured by Political Ring

IN SIZING UP political candidates, it is well to pay more attention to who says it than to what is said.

Alfred M. Landon, widely publicized as a potential Republican presidential candidate, is, we are told, being quietly and ably advised by a small group of confidants—the Kansas City Star crowd.

The political power of the Kansas City Star is exerted through Lacy Haynes, often called the political boss of Kansas. He is said to have dictated to both Democratic and Republican governors. In describing Haynes, Fortune magazine says: "Never conspicuous in his political dealings, he feels most at ease in a private meeting in a hotel room, preferably a corner hotel room where there is little danger of eavesdroppers."

Haynes is the brother-in-law of the politically famous William Allen White, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, etc. Brother-in-law White is said to have helped Haynes buy a substantial interest in the Kansas City Star.

Long Time Friends

Haynes and Landon have been friends a long time. Besides, Haynes' efforts to boost Landon have had the approval of Editor Roy Roberts. Roberts was for many years a Washington correspondent and an intimate of Herbert Hoover.

Another Landon booster is Charles Frederick Scott, publisher of Iola, Kansas, who boosted Hoover in 1932 and made the nominating speech for Vice-President Charles Curtis.

From a distance, the Washington Post, owned by Republican Boss Eugene Meyer, has gone out of its way to inform the public of Mr. Landon's qualities as a great budget balancer, a great liberal, a Kansas Coolidge, etc. Americans would do well to remember that Eugene Meyer is the past governor of the Federal Reserve Board. He governed during the Hoover period while the nation went to pot.

Has No Farm Program

For the last year and one-half subtle but well-timed propaganda has reached the American public. Landon and his political speech writers show evidence of being past masters at the art of straddling. At a Founders' Day Rally at Lincoln, Nebraska, being in a farm community, he said:

"Among all the problems that are pressing for consideration today, if there is one that is truly national, it is the distress of agriculture. It has suffered all too much from partisan politics. . . . The discrimination in national policies against which our farmers so justly complain must end."

Agreeing that there is a farm problem, which every one knows, but refusing to commit himself definitely, is politic, although not reassuring to farmers who have suffered these past fifteen years. Mr. Landon covered the other usual subjects; the chaotic condition in relief administration, politics and the WPA, and the tax money waste—but never once made a specific statement.

Inflation Misused Word

The theme song of inflation pitfalls had an important part in the speech. "If persisted in, recurring deficits inevitably will lead to one of two courses. One way is inflation. That is a primrose path at the beginning. . . . Inflation can only culminate in wiping out the savings of the American people. . . . Most nations that have exposed themselves to the inflation habit have been unable to stop short of utter breakdown."

Mr. Landon took good care not to define what he means by inflation. No honest person of the age of reason would want or advocate inflation. Why political candidates persist in muddling and confusing discussions of inflation before audiences of men and women who most certainly do not want inflation, is difficult to understand. If such speakers would direct their remarks to those international bankers who have been responsible for wicked inflations, there would be more sense behind their pronouncements. Mr. Landon would do well to find out who the real inflationists are. They are not the men and women living in Nebraska.

Hazy on Relief Road

Not to be construed as being opposed to present New Deal financial policies, Mr. Landon said: "The other wasteful way out of this financial mess is the imposition of federal taxes more severe than any before known. . . . Overtaxation would take its toll in the lowering of our standard of living and the ultimate exhaustion of our resources." He would not have the bankers continue to manufacture money to pay for relief, and he would not have tax measures to provide relief money. He would not make any change in our present monetary system. What then would he do? Being a self-styled courageous leader, he would "blaze the third path—a road which leads to economy and sound administration." Just what that means, or what specific and definite things he would do, no one knows, apparently not even Mr. Landon himself.

Finally, "We must consider not only where is the money going, but where is it coming from." Doesn't Mr. Landon know that it is being manufactured by the banks?

America's heritage of freedom and opportunity will continue to be stifled as long as sincere men and women accept the mouthings of straddling politicians. If Mr. Landon cannot offer anything definite, and is unwilling to attack the fundamental problems of this nation, he will be suspected of connections that make him a puppet for the old guard Republicans, who are owned and controlled by the international bankers and their allies.

Not what is promised, but who is identified with a candidate, is paramount.

New Tax Proposals Savor of Wealth Redistribution

President Roosevelt recommends taxing corporate surpluses to take care of further deficits incurred by the Supreme Court declaring the AAA unconstitutional.

The number of corporations that have a large cash surplus is very small. The fact that a corporation lays by a surplus does not mean, in most cases, that cash funds are retained. The corporation generally spends its surplus cash for the extension or rehabilitation of plants or equipment.

Honest Surplus Sound

Expansion out of earnings is a sound method. A corporation so developed is not likely to be of a mushroom type, and has the enormous blessing of being free from the clutches of underwriters. Corporations who borrow to expand, or for current needs, are under the constant danger of bankruptcy.

No sane person has any argument or grievance against corporations who earn their surpluses honestly. To tax such surpluses might easily result in the disintegration of many going concerns. Many businesses today are banker-controlled or on the receivership block because a sufficient surplus had not been established.

Mr. Roosevelt would do well to investigate the revenue possibilities in removing the invisible tax on our medium of exchange. He could save the taxpayers some two billion dollars a year and injure no producer of wealth.

Poor Hit Hardest

While politically Mr. Roosevelt's proposals are intended to be interpreted as "soak the rich," they would, if carried out, soak the poor even harder. Employment would be made more precarious by such tax measures. Further disintegration of going concerns and further concentration of the ownership of wealth in the hands of a few would be the inevitable result. The so-called socialization of industry would be vastly speeded up if such tax measures were enacted into law.

Mr. Roosevelt doesn't seem to realize that the American people are interested in measures which will enable them to produce and distribute more wealth; not in unsound subterfuge proposals for redistributing present ownership.

We have vast possibilities for the production of new wealth. Our failure to use plants and machinery during the last six years has already resulted in colossal losses. Taxing wealth to the point of forcing a change in ownership is very dangerous, and destructive to all classes.

Fascist Bank Control Looms

The recent move by Premier Mussolini whereby all banks came under the complete control and domination of the government, is a startling warning to Americans. The Facist principles involved in the Banking Act of 1935 are such that America is well on the road to financial dictatorship.

Financial dictatorship means complete dictatorship of all phases of both economic and social life.

Americans abhor dictatorships. Informed citizens know that a dictatorship means tyranny and exploitation for all but those who are the "dictators of the dictator." If we would avoid what has unfortunately happened in Italy, our banking laws must be changed. The radical, and unsound principles involved in all banking legislation of the New Deal are rapidly destroying private initiative and legitimate and necessary private banking. The centralization of power and control over money and credit is dangerous, and is thoroughly hostile to American principles.

Il Duce Takes Banks

Il Duce transformed the Bank of Italy, the Credito Italiana, the Banca Commerciale Italiana, and the Banco Di Roma into governmental institutions. The Bank of Italy was given full control over all policies and credit, in addition to continuing its function of creating currency.

The announcement said: "A rigorous unified policy and credit governed by superior officers of state, under the presidency of the head of the government, will permit a rigid control of circulation, a condition which builds up confidence in savings and helps the same development of national economy."

Such control may build up confidence of a dictator, but it certainly destroys confidence for those who realize that private property rights cannot exist when the private control over the lending of money is destroyed.

Trend Toward Fascism

With the piling up of government bonds in the Federal Reserve and member banks, and the constant encroachment of the federal government in the banking business, Americans should be alarmed.

Are we now in the early stages of a dictatorship of the international bankers? If Communism or Fascism are to be avoided in America, there is no time to lose in taking the power to originate our money away from those who control the Federal Reserve central banks. Banking must be decentralized if American business is to remain privately owned and privately operated.

The farsighted local banker will help destroy the illicit power of international bankers and restore control over the lending of United States money to responsible local citizens in each city or community.

To restore representative government we must take the power to originate money from the Federal Reserve Banks.

MONEY CHANGERS

NATURE AND PURPOSES OF WEALTH

Both Production and Distribution Depend on Proper Use of Exchange Medium

THE PURPOSES of organized industry are to produce and distribute food, clothing, shelter—all goods and services necessary and desirable for physical and spiritual well being.

Food, clothing, shelter, etc., are wealth. They are products of work or energy which sustain and empower life.

A continuous supply of fresh energy is necessary for the working of any system, whether it be the human body or a machine. Man must have a continuous supply of food; an engine must have a continuous supply of fuel; a factory must have a supply of raw materials for manufacture into wealth to be available for human use.

The Creator provided illimitable sources of energy from which wealth may be produced. Man, in using or consuming wealth, merely changes the form. Nature provides the ever-working facilities for reconverting energy into other forms. The laws of conservation of energy are such that no matter is ever destroyed. It merely changes form.

Two Kinds of Wealth

Man has only to use his God-given intellect to learn how to tap nature's illimitable sources of wealth and convert energy into forms useful in sustaining and improving human existence.

The development of science has enabled man to tap and harness sources of energy undreamed of a few years ago.

There are two principal kinds of wealth:

1. Consumer, or perishable goods.
2. Producer goods, or capital goods.

The first kind consists of those physical things which in their final form will release a flow of energy in the process of being used. This kind of wealth undergoes a change in use. Its use actually motivates life. It is perishable and will rot or deterioriate if not used. If not used, the energy contained therein is simply wasted—food, clothing materials, fuels—all of which rot or deteriorate through non-use.

The second kind of wealth consists of durable goods which we commonly identify as producer goods, capital goods, or fixed assets.

Idle Machines Useless

Man takes basic raw materials such as iron ore, wood, sand, concrete, etc., and welds them into buildings, machinery, railroads, etc. We do not eat factories or transportation systems but they are necessary in the production and distribution of the things we do eat and wear.

Once raw materials have been welded into specific instruments of production, they are consumed, in the sense that they have been converted from their raw state into a form wherein they are no longer useful only for the purpose for which they were built.

Factories, railroads, machinery, etc., not in use in the production of new consumer wealth are useless both to their owners and to society.

Medium of Exchange

The amount of wealth that can be created and distributed in any nation over any period of time is dependent upon four important factors:

1. The natural resources, or sources of energy.
2. The amount and kinds of producer goods or fixed assets in existence and ready to be employed in production.
3. The human beings able, ready, and willing to devote their brains and energy in guiding the necessary processes in the production and distribution of new wealth.
4. An adequate medium of exchange.

Who dares say that the United States does not have three of these necessary requisites? The availability of raw materials, and idle plants and workers, co-existent with poverty indicate a serious defect in or misuse of our medium of exchange.

What is our medium of exchange? *Money.*

The world's most amazing paradox is that the greater the wealth produced by the people, the deeper they must sink into debt. No matter how hard a business man or farmer may work to produce wealth, unless he can exchange his wealth for an honest amount of money, he cannot pay his debts or share with society the enjoyment of the varieties of wealth necessary in modern life.

Debts are payable not in wealth, which the producing classes are able to increase almost miraculously, but in claims to wealth—Money; which, under our present system producers cannot create or increase no matter how hard they work.

Private Money Creators

Under our present immoral and unconstitutional money system, private creators of the medium of exchange have all producers completely at their mercy, for they control the necessary medium through which the various kinds of wealth can be exchanged.

Production and distribution are both dependent upon the existence and proper use of a medium of exchange.

Science and producers have conquered the forces of nature. They know how to produce unlimited quantities of wealth.

At the basis of our economic paradox is a serious confusion and misunderstanding of simple fundamentals. Wide-spread understanding of the fundamentals of wealth, debts, and money, is the most pressing need of honest Americans. Those possessing enlightened self-interest will bend every effort to acquire knowledge which will release them from unnecessary poverty and slavery.

Parents can provide no greater heritage for their children than an earnest contribution toward the restoration of an honest money system in the United States.

Bank of N.Y. and Trust Co. Now Are at It

ON February 11 there appeared a dumb-dora advertisement in the New York Times and the New York American, and perhaps in plenty of other papers.

It was captioned "Not Worth a Continental".

To insert this advertisement, which was five columns wide and a foot long, cost the Bank of New York & Trust Company, 48 Wall Street, the sum of $476. This bank, the first in New York, was founded in 1784, no doubt with some of the Continental money to which they so scornfully allude.

Here is the full text of the ad:

"When people refer to something worthless, they often say it is 'not worth a Continental'. That phrase, which had its origin in the worthlessness of the Continental Currency, has survived for a century and a half. But the misery of the generation that suffered from the inflation has been forgotten.

"If currency inflation is permitted to start today and run its inevitable course, destroying the wages and savings of an entire nation and bringing social chaos in its train, perhaps some future generation will remember only enough of our suffering to say 'not worth a Dollar' when referring to something of no value."

English Counterfeiters

Let's get the truth on "Continental Currency!" When our forefathers were battling for political freedom against England, the first Continental Congress had to print money to carry on the war against the Hessian troops of King George. In their innocence they neglected to include in the Constitution that Congress should have the right to punish any who might attempt to counterfeit this money. They were justified in their faith and trust in their fellow-Americans. But they forgot the British.

England was determined that this sovereign money of the United States should be destroyed. Paper was obtained from the same mills in New England that supplied the American government with stock on which the Continental money was printed. Then the English government conspired with the Bank of England to counterfeit bales of Continental money in England. Some of the work was done by individuals, but the British government itself actually embarked in the business.

Seized by Boatload

Our American ships captured British ships coming over loaded to the gunwales with spurious Continental paper. "A shipload of counterfeit Continental money," says Phillips in Bolles' Financial History of the United States, "coming from Britain, was captured by an American privateer. Persons accompanying an English flag of truce are known to have largely made use of the opportunity for dissemination of fraudulent notes."

Gen. Howe and Gen. Clinton (British, of course), aided and abetted those who were engaged in making and pushing these spurious issues into circulation. In a letter to the king of England, General Clinton wrote: "No experiment has been neglected . . . No assistance that could be drawn from the power of gold or the art of counterfeiting have been left unattempted. But still the currency, like the widow's cruse of oil, has not failed the Congress. I shall, nevertheless, My Lord, continue assiduous in the application of those means entrusted in my care; if they cannot work its destruction, yet they can embarrass the (United States) government and make carrying on the war more precarious, burdensome and less energetic."

It is a matter of history that the king, with all his counterfeit troops and counterfeit money, failed in his frantic efforts to crush the "rebels". And for a very good reason. The Lord of our revolutionary forefathers, to whom they bowed the knee, was God Himself, and their prayers were answered. Gen. Clinton's reference to the widow's cruse of oil was more apt than he realized.

That is the real history behind the attempt on the part of some present-day "counterfeiter" bankers, to hoodwink the American public. It is a lesson in what "prostitution of the press" implies—circulation of misleading information through paid advertisements in widely read periodicals and through editorial columns in newspapers.

You will note that SOCIAL JUSTICE carries no advertising whatsoever and will continue that policy.

The above information may be verified by reading "The Financial History of the United States" by Bolles, 1774-1779, pages 151 and 152. A copy of this book (Vol. 1) may be obtained at the Public Library. If the bankers of the New York Bank & Trust Company are looking for a copy, they will find one in their own library in the Federal Reserve Bank.

Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

WHAT IS IMPORTANT?

ACCORDING to the Cincinnati Inquirer of Saturday, March 7th, it was stated that Councilman Bigelow of the second congressional district and Joseph A. Dixon in the first congressional district have received the endorsement of the National Union for Social Justice as candidates for Congress.

This is positively untrue. The National Union was established to be a democratic movement. The members of the National Union themselves, through their congressional district officers, will endorse those candidates whose principles are pleasing to them.

For many months it has been rumored that Reverend Herbert Bigelow was the official spokesman and representative of the National Union in Cincinnati, and that his paper, "The Peoples' Voice," was identified with the central office of the National Union.

I feel sure that Mr. Bigelow himself was not responsible for these rumors because he knows that he is not the representative of the National Union, nor that his paper is in any way identified with the activities of the National Union broadcast or other activities.

I make these remarks to spike once and for all those who are responsible for spreading idle rumors, as well as groundless assertions which are printed without their authors taking the trouble to verify their news reports, by contacting our central office at Royal Oak.

Some time after April 5th, when the presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, and treasurers of each local unit within a given congressional district will assemble to elect congressional district officers, candidates will be endorsed. These endorsed candidates' names, together with their records, will be either approved or disapproved by me personally.

Now, it is expedient that I give some counsel relative to the congressional district meeting which is soon forthcoming. Its personnel, as I have just said, is limited to the officers of all local units within the district. These local unit officers will form the Congressional District Assembly. They will proceed to elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer to act as officers for the Congressional District Assembly.

The first major work which this group must perform is to endorse a suitable candidate for Congress. If it seems advisable, as in some cases it will, the Congressional District Assembly will endorse two candidates, one a Republican and the other a Democrat.

Now it is imperative that the secretary of the Congressional District Assembly will mail a full report to the central office at Royal Oak, specifying the discussions and the decisions of this meeting. The secretary shall also compile a majority report relative to the candidate or candidates endorsed and a minority report of the candidates rejected. These reports must be signed by the four officers.

Relative to the endorsement of candidates for congressional office, need I appeal to you to disregard a candidate's political affiliations, insofar as he is either a Republican or a Democrat? Certainly he should not be a tool of some monopolistic group. Certainly he should not be a rubber stamp, pledged to support the Republican party or the Democratic party, right or wrong. It were far better to endorse no candidate, unless one can be found who is intellectually competent, morally sound and ethically devoted to the sixteen principles of social justice.

Again: It is hardly necessary for me to emphasize that the candidates themselves, although they are not allowed to appear at this meeting, should be imbued with such a spirit of sportsmanship as to withdraw their names from the preliminary election once the congressional district officers and the assembly have arrived at a decision, and once this decision is approved by the central office.

I am a lover of democracy. I abhor dictatorship in America, be it of the Stalin type, the Hitler type, the Mussolini type, or the big business type. I have every confidence that the hither-to armchair public realizes that we have entered into a crisis where our rights and our prosperity are at stake. An enthusiastic interest must characterize this crusade.

Sometimes my mind is filled with doubts. I think of those leaders who tried to liberate their fellow men from one sort of bondage or another. I think of the Judases who inevitably find their way into the ranks of every movement. I think of the ten thousand chances of failure and the one solitary chance of success. With such thoughts in mind I am none too sanguine that the National Union will function thoroughly and democratically, when organizations far superior to the National Union have succumbed, one by one. Along the highway of history, their bones are strewn like so many mile-stones to mark the resting place of splendid efforts and the graves of slain hopes.

I believe that I have frequently enunciated that I am not important. No man is important. No candidate for political office is important. But principles are important. It is of paramount importance that justice will prevail, else chaos will rule. It is of the highest importance that, if necessary, personalities must be obliterated when they stand in the way of the works of God.

On the other hand, there are days when hope runs high in my soul. Not in vain did Jesus Christ say, "Give us this day our daily bread." Not in vain did He multiply the five loaves of bread to feed five thousand hungry mouths. Not in vain did He cure the sick, the blind, the lame, and the deaf. Not in vain did He raise to life the daughter of Jairus and the son of the widow of Naim. Believing that this same Jesus Christ is with us today as He was with the widows and orphans whose houses the scribes and Pharisees devoured of old, my faith bids me to cling fast to these hopes of reconstructing society through the help of Him who promised not to leave us orphans.

My friends, this work which we have set forth to accomplish can not be done through the agency of ourselves alone. It is a spiritual work because it is God's work.

Therefore, I appeal both to the candidates for political offices and to the millions of persons in the National Union to hold fast to this faith, even as we walk in the midnight of darkness or even as we remember the slain hopes of old.

From my point of vantage, I sympathize with the people when I realize that they are subjected to the cross-fire of deceit and to the rantings of those egotists and enemies who love either themselves or their privileged class more than they love their fellow men.

Through circumstances which are almost unbelievable, I have been carried to a position where I am regarded as a sort of leader. I say this with no pride, because I know the fate which some day will await me. Perhaps my enemies will encompass me. Perhaps my friends will betray me. Perhaps I shall be personally responsible, through some direct fault of my own, of killing the faith which you have placed in me. No one knows the future. But no matter what happens to me, either from without or from within, rest assured that the principles which I have preached will always be honest principles.

I am not important. You are not important. But unless social justice, whose bed-rock is the brotherhood of man, will predominate in this world, I fear for the future.

God bless you!

Charles E. Coughlin

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